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VITAL REACTION IS BELIEVED DUE ON BUREAUCRACY

If Not Then Dual System of Government Is Failure, Says F. J. Garrett

PEOPLE, SAYS HOUSE LEADER, MUST CHOOSE

Affairs Institute Impressed by Federal Economist With Need of Saving Timber

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.—A halt must be called on the growing tendency toward centralization and bureaucracy in the conduct of national affairs if the fundamental American theory of local control over local affairs is to be maintained, members of the Institute of Public Affairs here were told by Finis J. Garrett (D.), Representative from Tennessee and minority floor leader of the House, in an address on "Governmental Fundamentals."

Several developments in American life have had an "inevitable tendency" to dwarf the importance of local control by the states, according to Mr. Garrett.

"Evidence is not lacking, however, of a reaction along these lines," he said. "It is quite sure that unless we do have a reaction and that soon, the minds of our statesmen must squarely face the fact that our unique experiment in a dual system of sovereign powers has failed. Personally, I do not think we should permit it to fail. I am unable to divest myself of the belief that the system holds out the finest, fairest hope of individual liberty devised. It does provide the mechanism through which mankind can govern itself if it chooses so to do."

What Encourages Bureaucracy

Among the influences encouraging an undue growth of the federal powers Mr. Garrett named willingness of the taxpayers to benefit from the appropriating authority of Congress through direct government financing or the fifty-fifty plan; the influx of foreign-born peoples who do not understand the dual system on which the American Government was founded; and the prevailing federal influence on comparatively new sections of the country.

In an informal discussion of political conditions in Tennessee, generally considered one of the most difficult border states, Mr. Garrett said that prohibition sentiment is strong in his state, but that the people regard prohibition as a closed issue, both as to national and state campaigns, and will not be influenced by the views of the two candidates on this subject.

He deplored the fact that political corruption as it featured in the oil cases is not being emphasized in the campaign.

The religious issue was injected into a forum discussion on "Commercialization of the Press," when Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of the Christian Register, declared that the religious affiliations of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, have been ignored by the press as a factor in the campaign, but are nevertheless being thoughtfully considered by many voters.

The religious beliefs of a candidate for the Presidency are as important as his views on tariff, he contended, when the church to which he belongs makes the union of church and state, and the subordination of state to church, a fundamental doctrine to which all its members are supposed to subscribe.

Several speakers protested the injection of the religious issue into a political campaign.

That the so-called "commercialization" of the press represented by its dependence upon advertising and its increasingly intricate business organizations is not necessarily a menace to the public service, was the consensus among speakers at the public forum discussion on the press.

Need for Conserving Forests

The problem of developing new forest lands and protecting present timber areas to meet an approaching timber shortage is one of the most acute which now faces the Federal Government in its agricultural program, it was declared at the round-table on "The Agricultural Problem" by Lewis C. Gray, head of the division of land economics of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. While there are sufficient undeveloped crop lands to meet all possible future needs of the American population, the decrease in timber lands and the lack of a long-time policy in this line threatens the Nation with an acute shortage in four or five decades.

"Our present rate of timber use is sweeping timber away four times as rapidly as it can be grown," declared Mr. Gray. "We could grow a third of our present per capita consumption at present rates of growth without employing more land than we have in timber. This would permit a per capita consumption three times that of Germany and France, and six times that of England."

The only possible way to avoid an acute shortage within 50 years, according to Mr. Gray, is to adopt a

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25,000 Boy Scouts Win "Automobile Wheels"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK
MORE than 25,000 Boy Scouts throughout the country are now wearing the "automobile wheel," according to figures just given out by the Boy Scouts of America. This merit badge signifies that the wearer has passed a test in automobilism "equivalent to that required for a license to operate an automobile in the community in which he lives."

The badge was established in 1911. Last year 5003 Boy Scouts qualified and were awarded this insignia.

In order to win this distinction, a Boy Scout must prove his knowledge of motorcar maintenance and operation.

EGYPT TO SIGN TREATY WITH UNITED STATES

Document on Lines of Franco-American Pact—Britain Has Interests

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Signature to the arbitration treaty on the usual lines between the United States and Egypt will be welcomed by Whitehall, a draft treaty to the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires, the document to be on the lines of the Franco-American treaty signed February 6, which safeguards the interests of third parties.

Great Britain has interests of a very special kind in Egypt where the protection of foreigners is still its care, despite the fact that Egypt is an independent country with its own diplomatic representatives throughout the world.

Another question of vital importance to Britain is the Suez Canal, the main traffic artery connecting the homeland with the eastern parts of the Empire.

The negotiations for Britain's own arbitration treaty with the United States, which are still in abeyance owing mainly to the new issues raised by the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact, are regarded here as having an important bearing on the question.

The Foreign Office is also understood to believe that an exact reproduction of the text of the Franco-American treaty does not meet the unusual conditions for an island empire with dominions scattered over the four corners of the globe. Moreover, the American Monroe Doctrine is specifically safeguarded in the Franco-American Treaty, and as Britain has recently formulated a similar doctrine of its own, it would like to cover this fact in the new convention.

College Girls to Play Roles in Nation's Political Drama

Aiding Hoover Campaign



MISS MERCEDES J. HURST
Leader in Organizing College Girls Under Direction of Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Vice-Chairman of Republican National Committee.

ANCIENT PERUVIAN CITIES UNCOVERED

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Two expeditions to southern Peru, headed by Dr. Tello, director of the Inca Museum, have uncovered cities built in three layers, the first Inca in origin, the second now known simply as "secondary," and the lowest layer archaic.

The expeditions returned with a great wealth of embroidered tapestries and beautifully decorated pottery. One piece of a llama design showed five toes on the forefoot, instead of the present split hoof. Llama skeletons showing the same characteristic were also discovered.

KELLOGG SIGNS THREE TREATIES ON ARBITRATION

United States and Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland Agree on Pacts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Three pacts with foreign countries were signed by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, on the day before he left Washington for Paris to sign a paper from which much is hoped as a deterrent of war among the nations.

The treaties signed at the State Department on Thursday provided for arbitration with Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and were identical with the treaty signed with France on Feb. 6. That was a notable occasion and the signing was attended by considerable ceremony. Since then the signing of such treaties has become almost a routine matter with the State Department. In the latest treaties the seals have been affixed and only the signatures were necessary.

Each of the three countries were represented by its Minister to the United States.

Separate Treaties

The statement issued by the State Department regarding the signing follows:

"Separate treaties of arbitration and conciliation were signed at the Department of State at 9:15 a. m. today (Thursday), between the governments of the United States and Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The treaties were signed by the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, for the United States, and the Austrian Minister, Edgar L. G. Prochnik, for Austria; the Czechoslovakian Minister, Zdenek Plevnik, for Czechoslovakia, and the Polish Minister, Jan Ciechanowski, for Poland. The arbitration treaty is identical in effect with the provisions of the arbitration treaties signed between the United States and France, Italy, Germany, Denmark and Finland. The conciliation treaty is identical in effect with the provisions of the so-called 'Bryan treaties' to which the United States is a party."

Must Be Ratified

The treaties cannot be made public officially, until ratified by the Senate. However, the text of the treaty with France, which is identical, has been made public by the State Department. It provides for a treaty of arbitration of enlarged scope, the signatories stating that, in their desire to reaffirm the policy of submitting to impartial decision all justifiable controversies, they condemn war as a national policy and seek to hasten the time when "the perfection of international arrangements for the pacific settlement of international disputes shall have been achieved and the possibility of war among any of the powers of the world."

A draft for an arbitration treaty with Egypt has been presented by Secretary Kellogg to the attaché of the Egyptian Legation.

NEW COLORED MOTION PICTURE PROCESS SHOWN

Inventor Demonstrates His Method Evolved After Eight Years' Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—A new colored motion picture process, using ordinary commercial film, has just been demonstrated here by its inventor, Frederick T. O'Grady, a mechanical engineer, who has been working for eight years on his invention.

The process utilizes a multicolored disc, which revolves between the lens of the camera and the film in place of the ordinary shutter. The film is moved somewhat faster than in taking ordinary black and white pictures. Light transmitted through the different colors on the disc is recorded on alternate parts of the motion picture film. In projection a similar disc is used and successive pictures in color are thrown on the screen so rapidly that the eye views them as if the colors were superimposed.

Extra "prints" from one of the films may be made in any number in the same way that black and white films are now printed, Mr. O'Grady said. In the demonstration, a wide range of colored objects were shown, the accuracy of reproduction, according to the inventor, resulting from the use of the six visual colors instead of the three primary colors used in most color photography processes at present.

ANGLO-FRENCH NOTE TO BULGARIA SAID TO BE IN STRONG TERMS

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BUCHAREST—Although it is declared that the strictest secrecy has been maintained at Sofia concerning the diplomatic notes emanating from the British Foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay which form the basis of the joint intervention at Sofia by the British and French ministers, it is reported here that the Anglo-French notes demanded the suppression and dissolution of the strong Macedonian organizations in Bulgaria as a menace to the peace of the Balkans, and the arrest of the leaders of the Macedonian bands.

The British note, it is said, contained the alternative that Bulgaria should comply with requests or lose British support in her efforts to obtain a foreign loan. This phase of the note, it is said, created a sensation at Sofia, since it is considered a coercive attempt against Bulgaria's sovereignty.

Bucharest reports predict only the slightest chance of the success of the Anglo-French intervention, because energetic procedure on the part of the Sofia Government would probably meet with armed resistance by the Macedonian organizations and engender civil war in Bulgaria.

Is This Canada's Century?

As the Nineteenth Century might be said to belong to the United States because of its achievements, so the Twentieth Century is claimed for its neighbor to the North. Its unusual industrial growth will be summarized

Tomorrow on the Editorial Page

Roadside Campus Which Moves Daily in 5400-Mile Pursuit of Learning



Students in Omnibus College Listening to a Lecture After a Day on Wheels in a Pursuit of Learning. Starting at Winfield, Kan., the Students Have Undertaken a 5400-Mile Course, Studying the Special Problems of Sections

Omnibus College Converts Roadside Into Classrooms

Kansas Party of 97 Students and Teachers Visits Boston on 5400-Mile Course, Studying Each Section's Problems

An omnibus college, which is in pursuit of learning around the course of a great 5400-mile oval, touching the mid-western, southern, eastern and northern United States, has moved into Boston.

Classes by the side of roads, or on the bank of purring country brooks still hold interest for the 97 teachers and students of this college on wheels. The four big buses and the accompanying rolling cafeteria, have likewise become a familiar sight at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., where the plan originated and has become a part of the summer course during the past six years.

Although making an especial study of history, sociology and biology, a trip with the rolling college might well be called a "liberal education." Often by pre-arrangement, a specialist in the prime problem confronting the section being visited is obtained to give the party a lecture. As was the case in Memphis, where a lawyer came to speak for half an hour and stayed for an hour and a half answering questions, these addresses are more than formal affairs.

College Visits Historic Sites

The college camps out, and after a class in the morning at the camp site, or by the roadside, historic and scenic spots are visited. The significance of a spot is explained while the college literally stands upon it. Often lectures are given in the museums visited, with the exhibits used for demonstration.

"This is one of the best ways I know to teach—explain it on the spot," said Dr. William M. Goldsmith, originator and director of the omnibus college.

As the college lunched at the Commonwealth Avenue camp-site, on hills outside Boston, there was a good-natured banter mixed with the dignity that suggested a happy cooperation of students and the four professors.

Students Pay \$188 Each

In explaining the machinery of the college on wheels, Dr. Goldsmith said: "Each student is charged a flat rate of \$188. We make this cover tuition, instruction costs, guide fees and meals for 49 days—and good meals, too. Our idea is to make each trip 'break even' financially."

BRITISH FIRMS BUY RUSSIAN WHITE WOOD

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two British firms have bought the entire unlogged balance of Russian white wood at White Sea ports and Leningrad, involving some \$9,000,000, says the Bank of Russia Trade Review. The sum involved in this transaction is between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

The timber is to be shipped probably to Hull, London and Bristol.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Prohibition and the Small Loan Business

Chicago
IN THE loan office, where men and women wage earners come to borrow small amounts to tide them over tight places or launch them on some new venture, prohibition has proved an ally of business.

Charles Turgrimson, called the "dean of Chicago lenders" by his colleagues here, in contrasting conditions of the present with those before prohibition, said:

"We find a very much improved class of borrowers, with a greater ability to pay. There is not a question but that our conditions have improved. The business has been cleaned up."

Similar testimony was made by R. J. Jobst, manager of a lending firm here which has 4000 loans outstanding. "Any business man, whatever his personal views on prohibition, must admit that collections are much better now than they were in the days when saloons were open," said Mr. Jobst.

"I have reason to know conditions in this business before prohibition because when I started 13 years ago I was 'on the outside.' When people did not meet their payments, it was my work to go to the house and find out the cause. Very often I was met

WET-DRY ISSUE ROUSES WORLD WIDE INTEREST

W. C. T. U. Heads Find Europe Closely Watching Presidential Campaign

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The forthcoming presidential election in the United States has assumed international importance in the eyes of temperance leaders throughout the world, according to Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has just returned here after attending the Thirtieth World Congress of the organization in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Progress in the prohibition movement throughout the world, and new strides in temperance education, were reported both by Mrs. Boole, and by Miss Anna A. Gordon, of Evanston, Ill., world president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who returned with her on the George Washington of the United States Lines.

"Interest in the American election is intense throughout all of Europe," Mrs. Boole declared. "To the women of other nations, only one interpretation is being placed upon the selection of the President of the United States this year. They view it as a clean-cut expression upon the prohibition question. A victory for Herbert Hoover would constitute a victory for prohibition and temperance all over the world."

Press Alive to Issue

The European press is giving much attention to the prohibition question in the United States, Mrs. Boole added. The attention of other nations is being focused on the contrast in the position of the Republican and Democratic political candidates on the dry issue, she said, because of the leadership and progress in prohibition made in the United States.

"The membership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has already indicated its willingness to get strongly in back of the effort to elect Hoover in November," Mrs. Boole continued. "We return from the Lausanne Conference more strongly convinced than ever before that all voters in the country who are interested in the cause of temperance, regardless of their political affiliations, should stand back of Mr. Hoover's candidacy."

"The loud voice which is being heard in political circles in favor of a wet candidate, and the agitation for the revocation of prohibition through nullification, and modification, is not expressive of the great majority of the people. The wet sentiment is that of the 'noisy minority.'"

Dry Sentiment in Evidence

The results of the prohibition movement and the progress which it is making throughout the world, "are noticeable everywhere," Mrs. Boole noted.

"The growing sentiment for prohibition," she added, "is not of sudden origin but the efforts for the cause of temperance are cumulative, and in all quarters one can see the changes which have been brought about. Different countries are approaching the matter in a different

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4000-Year-Old Music of Korea, as Played Only by Royal Band, Will Be Recorded

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The classical music of Korea, preserved almost intact for 4000 years by the musicians of the Korean court, is now to be perpetuated on a record and an effort made to popularize it with the Korean public in general.

Authorities in Korea assert that the music found its inspiration in the Chinese music of that period, which has long since vanished. Its popularity in Korea itself waned many centuries ago, and it would have disappeared entirely had not the Kings of Korea maintained a special band of musicians especially for the purpose of playing these ancient airs.

Prince Yi, the successor to the Korean Royal Family, has continued this custom. Recently music lovers have devoted much time and attention to the study of this ancient music, particularly as regards its ethical beauty. In order to revive the music and again bring it into general use, an American concern has made arrangements with Prince Yi's household to have his orchestra play for records. Fifty records are to be made as a first step, covering 71 compositions, 139 tunes and 53 dance tunes. Seventy-one instruments, all of them archaic, will be used.

The company is to pay Prince Yi's household department \$500 annually as long as the contract lasts, and present it with one or more of every record made.

WARLESS WORLD GOAL SOUGHT BY NATIONS' YOUTH

Young People From Every Quarter Are Gathered in Dutch Village

MANY VITAL ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED

Economic, Political and Religious Aspects of Peace Problem on Agenda

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMMEN, Holland—Five hundred youths drawn from the ends of the earth are arriving at this quiet village of peace-loving Holland to lay the basis of a better understanding between the young people of the various races and nations and it is possible to organize a world league of youth for peace.

High above the numerous khaki tents in which the delegates to the congress are quartered may be seen floating in the breeze a banner bearing the legend "Pray for Peace." The banner has been raised aloft by the hands of youth and symbolizes the purpose for which these young people have journeyed to Holland, many crossing continents to get here, that they might confer together on ways and means to establish a warless world through their international cooperation.

American Advance Guard

The advance guard of the American delegation of 80 have arrived. The members indicated that it was their purpose to discuss the Kellogg outlawry of war treaty, for which they expressed the greatest enthusiasm. The American youth also invite discussion on the question of naval armaments between Great Britain, Japan and the United States. They will also throw the questions of Japanese exclusion, the recognition of Russia, independence to Philipines, entering the "world court" and the League of Nations, and intervention in Central America into the general discussion.

The British youth, on the other hand, have shown the greatest interest thus far in the questions pertaining to Egypt, South Africa and Singapore. The delegates are busy signing up for the various commissions into which the congress is organized. The three commissions most favored seem to be those dealing with the economic, political and religious aspects of the peace problem, though the commission on race relations will doubtless engage many spirited debates.

Address of Welcome

At the plenary session of the congress an address of welcome will be made by Anton Hoytink, Dutch member of the International Committee on Arrangements. On Saturday the presiding officer will be Harold P. Bing of the British Federation of Youth, in many respects the genius of the world youth peace movement.

Mr. Bing, in a preliminary statement, said: "The world has not yet recovered from the greatest war in history. Yet preparations are being made for new wars; armaments are being accumulated and fresh danger spots are continually making themselves manifest. There is a general desire for peace but everywhere is the fear of war. A great responsibility lies upon the youth of today to build up a spirit of world friendship and international co-operation."

Plea for Co-operation

Pleading then for the co-operation of American youth in the work of the congress, Mr. Bing said: "America, at the present time, to a large extent, holds the destinies of the world in her hands. We of the Old World need the co-operation of the New. We appeal to the youth of America to co-operate fully with us in this great enterprise for the progress and happiness of mankind."

The American committee, under the chairmanship of Patrick M. Malin, a Columbia graduate student and prominent Y. M. C. A. worker, has been promoting during the past year a pre-congress program of education, intended to acquaint the American delegates with the major issue to be debated at the present conference.

In answer to the question, "What can youth do toward the establishment of a warless world?" the American committee says, "Governments are absolutely dependent upon youth to man the war-machine. It is therefore no impertinence for youth to offer its resources for building a world of fellowship. In war times youth is hailed as 'the savior of civilization.' Older statesmen do not realize that youth is too immature to serve in that capacity. It is therefore the peculiar right of youth to raise its voice in protest against the destructive conflicts of the old order, and to assert its leadership in the movement for universal co-operation."

MONGOLIANS CLASH WITH THE CHINESE

HARBIN, Manchuria (P)—Serious disturbances are reported in the Hailu district of the Province of Heilungkiang, Northern Manchuria, where Mongolians living there have been clamoring for independence. There has been a clash between the Mongolians and a Chinese armored train.

Various forces of Mongolians are reported advancing toward the Chailin coal mines and also toward the city of Khailar. These are said to be led by a white Russian named Zubkowsky, who is a former Semenov general. The foreign merchants of Khailar are seeking safety by fleeing the city.

OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS

El Sevilla—130 Boylston Street	Ambassador—41 Winter Street
Wedgwood—331 Washington Street	Regina—461 Washington Street
DeLux—493 Washington Street	
Also Band Box Lunchrooms at	
122 Tremont Street	126 Tremont Street
	107 Federal Street

PANAMA CANAL AMPLE TO 1970, ENGINEER SAYS

Naval Officer Says Capacity Can Be Enlarged—Policy in Caribbean Debated

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The Pan-American crossroads need no additional water highway for 40 to 60 years, declared Capt. R. E. Bakenhus, chief engineer's corps, United States Navy, discussing the possibility of a new Nicaraguan canal before the Institute of Engineers and Architects on the Panama Canal because of crowded traffic is not yet in sight, even though three bills have already been introduced in Congress on the subject. This statement was made in a discussion of geographical and political conditions about the Panama Canal in the conference under Prof. Harry T. Collins, University of Pennsylvania.

Captain Bakenhus is connected with the third naval district headquarters in New York City and is familiar with isthmian canal conditions. A study of the increasing traffic leads him to believe that the capacity of the present canal can be doubled or tripled when the need arises, which may be soon. Traffic through the canal has grown rapidly, he said, and under normal expansion it is probable that at some time between the years 1970 and 1980 the great world highway will be choked with ships, with the need of a new Nicaraguan canal. At that time the American treaty for rights to build a canal through Nicaragua will doubtless be put into effect, he said. It will probably take 15 years to build a new canal through Nicaragua, Captain Bakenhus estimated.

Canal Capacity Can Be Larger

The Panama Canal is operated only from 7 o'clock in the morning to 3:30 in the afternoon, or about one-third of a day, although it has lighting facilities and might be used 24 hours a day, provided the water requirements were met, Captain Bakenhus said. Answering a question, he said that the limiting factor for the amount of water in Gatun Lake, which supplies the canal locks by gravity. By replacing the present hydroelectric plant with a steam plant, by completing the great new reservoir now building and by adding a third flight of locks, the present capacity of the canal can be increased to handle from 50,000 to 100,000,000 tons of shipping. For the year ending June, 1928, the canal's traffic was 29,000,000 tons, or a rate of 18 vessels a day. This compares with only 3,800,000 tons in 1915 and 8,500,000 tons in 1920. At the present rate of increase, traffic is likely to reach capacity of the enlarged canal in perhaps 50 years, the speaker said.

Nicaraguan Canal Discussed

"The building of a Nicaraguan canal is not an immediate problem," Captain Bakenhus concluded. "The Nicaraguan canal would cost a billion dollars to construct, compared with about \$400,000,000 for the Panama Canal, which included \$100,000,000 for Panama fortifications. This would mean interest charges for the Nation of \$60,000,000 a year." Answering another question, Captain Bakenhus said that the Panama Canal is paying for itself and should amortize itself in the next 50 years. A debate occurred over the ethics of the action of President Roosevelt in "taking" the canal. Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss, former lecturer for the New York Board of Education, said that American policy in the Caribbean has meant advantage to the peoples there, while Dr. Rolan L. Kramer, University of Pennsylvania, said it had made Americans unpopular, and that selfish motives of great foundations in the area did not justify interested action by the Government. Other speakers pointed out that the Panama Canal virtually doubled the size of the United States war fleet, and made it unnecessary to build more battleships, the construction of which would have precipitated a rivalry with England and possibly an international armament race.

New Claims Court Proposed

Creation of an international court of claims to provide automatic submission of dispute arising out of the protection of citizens abroad, was advocated by Prof. Edwin M. Borchard of Yale Law School, authority on international law, at the Institute. Prof. Borchard has been connected, officially and unofficially, with the United States Government in many of its dealings with Latin America. The creation of the court which he advocates has been considered seriously in Congress and has been discussed in State Department circles.

Controversies Arising over Rights, Duties and Protections of Citizens Abroad

Controversies arising over the rights, duties and protections of citizens abroad of which are delicate and have resulted in action ranging from diplomatic representations to armed intervention, Professor Borchard said. Inasmuch as these claims are generally strictly legal, he said, it is to the interest of all three parties to the dispute, namely, the citizen, the home country and the defendant country, to take them out of politics. This could be done, Professor Borchard said, by providing an international court to handle them. The citizen should be privileged to conduct the suit against the foreign government in the international court, he added.

The proposals for the new court

arose in the general conference on "protection of citizens abroad," as it affects international law, under Professor Borchard. The leader discussed the power of a President to order troops into foreign countries and to order naval forces to land, as in a South American country, without the consent of Congress. The President can justify such acts, he explained, on the ground that he is protecting American citizens abroad. There is a division of opinion as to whether these acts, which are practically warfare, do or do not require congressional approval. When the invaded country is too weak to resist, the President may hold that they do not constitute acts of war; and he justifies them as incident to his power to conduct foreign relations.

Professor Borchard said that the Latin Americans desire to keep the foreigners to the local courts has caused the adoption of a clause in constitutions, statutes and contracts, by which the alien consents to consider himself a subject of the country in which he resides temporarily, and to waive the right to protection from home. The speaker said that the question in practice now, whether the citizen is really able to waive the right of interposition of his country.

Civil Service Reforms Foreseen

Graham Wallas, English political philosopher, explained the workings of the British civil service and said that the hopes for a more efficient future state must be based on the foundations of a sound civil service system. He believes that there will be a growth in the intellectual intensity in the United States which will lead to the adoption more completely of the theory of the civil service in government. He mentioned the United States Bureau of Standards as one department in which the civil service is being introduced most closely approached. These fundamentals were enunciated by Jeremiah Bentham in 1833 and consist of open competition, as distinguished from patronage, and the separation of routine from executive work.

Prof. Carver Starbuck, University of Virginia, pointed out that the American Civil Service has been handicapped by the refusal of Congress to authorize salaries for high government offices commensurate with their importance.

In Discussing the Efficiency of the

personality test as a new test in the foreign service in the United States, Professor Wallas remarked that had such examination been given to Lord Nelson or to Napoleon, "each would probably have been given a mark of minus 1000."

Says White Race Gaining

The white race has not only been holding its own numerically with the yellow and colored races, but in the last 100 years has increased much faster than all the colored peoples put together, Prof. Roderick D. McKenzie told his round table on Pacific affairs. Dr. McKenzie said that outside Japan and the Dutch East Indies there is little indication of increase among the people of Asia or of Africa. Most scholars agree, he said, that the original estimate of China's swarming population of 400,000,000 is too big. In the decade between 1911 and 1921 the population of India increased only 1.5 per cent, contrasted to an increase in the United States of that same percentage each year.

All Around the Pacific Rim, Dr. McKenzie said, there are groups of

peoples who seem unable to withstand the higher type of civilization of the newer races. In America it is the Indian, in Japan the hairy Ainu, the Mongolian in China, the Negritos of the Philippines, the Polynesians of the South Pacific. The decline of these peoples, Dr. McKenzie indicated, is due less to racial inferiority than to cultural weakness. The speaker summed up by saying that the whites seem to have no basis for alarm that the Orientals will outnumber them.

German Discusses New Republic

Otto Hoetzsch, member of the German Reichstag and professor at the University of Berlin, discussing the form of the new German Government at an institute lecture expressed the hope that it will evolve in the direction of a stronger executive like that in the United States. Dr. Hoetzsch feels the President of the Reich should be given greater power in appointment of his ministers, and the larger independence of action. Germany is a federal government, like the United States, he pointed out; however, the relations of federal Germany to the component states are not clear. Bismarck had the same problem in his time, and the saddle that Bismarck did not solve is more of an enigma than ever in the time of the Republic. Dr. Hoetzsch said Germany is a barrier between Bolshevism and the rest of Europe. He referred to America's ability to get along for 150 years with only 19 amendments to its Constitution, and remarked that he had no hope for a similar record in the new German Government.

Salad Dressings

have an entirely new zest and piquancy when seasoned with LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In British Columbia

The VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike. "The Province aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home Devoted to Public Service."

The proposals for the new court

Their Mileage Runs Into the Millions



Underwood

THE above group represents what is believed to be the largest gathering at one time of chief executives of the automobile world ever photographed. They are as follows: First row, left to right—Charles D. Huggs, chairman of the board, Hupp Motor Car Corporation; R. E. Olds, chairman, Olds Motor Car Company; C. V. Nash, Nash Motor Car Company; Roy C. Chapin, Hudson Motor Car Company; Alvan Macauley, Packard Motor Car Company; A. R. Erskine, president, the Studebaker Corporation; Walter G. White, White Motor Company; I. J. Reuter, Oldsmobile-Cadillac Motor Works; A. R. Clancy, Oakland Motor Car Company. Second row—E. L. Cord, Auburn Motor Car Company;

Walter P. Cooke, director, Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company; M. E. Forden, Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company; Thomas Henderson, Oberlin, O.; Alfred Reeves, New York City; F. B. Sears, Elcar Motor Company; H. S. Vance, vice-president, Studebaker Corporation; Edward N. Hurley, director, Studebaker Corporation; George H. Kelley, White Motor Company. Top Row—Edward R. Macauley; George F. Rand, director, Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company; Alvan Macauley Jr., Packard Motor Car Company; M. H. Pettit; Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president, the Studebaker Corporation; A. R. Erskine Jr.; J. S. Marvin, assistant manager, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Italy Supports Zogu's Claim to Albanian Crown

Powers Approached for Views on Proposal to Make Re- public a Monarchy

By Wirephoto to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME.—The reports emanating from Bari to the effect that Ahmed Zogu is seeking to turn his post as President of the Albanian Republic into that of King or Prince should be received with the utmost reserve. Similar reports have been circulated from time to time, but in certain competent quarters in Rome it is felt that the report this time may turn out to have a certain substratum of truth.

This is the opinion of several diplomats with whom the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the possibilities of a change in the republican form of the Albanian state. The elections now being held in Albania are intended primarily to provide a Constituent Assembly, charged with a thorough revision of the existing Constitution. If such a decision were to be taken, it is certain that the first King of Albania would be Zogu.

The partisans of this policy are thought to be numerous and they base themselves upon the argument that Zogu has shown himself to be indispensable as head of the Albanian state and could better safeguard the interests of his country as king than as president.

The proclamation of Zogu as king or Prince of Albania, however, would be made after a referendum was taken which would enable the Albanian people to express their views on the subject. At the same time the correspondent of the Monitor hears that the Albanian Government has already approached several great and small powers to inquire if they would give diplomatic recognition to the new Albanian monarchy, and it appears that favorable answers have been received.

Italy, which apparently was at first opposed to a change in the status of Zogu because it believed it could exercise more influence upon him as president than as king, now seems to support Zogu's claim to the throne.

FAIRBANKS FAMILY GATHERS AT DEDHAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEDHAM, Mass. — Approximately 250 members of the Fairbanks family in America gathered here for the annual homecoming at the home of Jonathan Fairbanks, one of the oldest houses standing in the United States.

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Boston Licensing Board Put Under Police Criticism

Superintendent Charges Lax Methods in Dealing With Bootlegging Places

Public criticism of the Boston

Licensing Board for alleged laxity toward bootlegging places was made by Michael H. Crowley, Superintendent of Police, in a hearing in which he demanded and obtained from the board the permanent license revocation of a place which he personally raided a short time ago.

Mr. Crowley charged that it has been practically impossible for the police to close up cold drink stands and eating places which were found repeatedly to be selling alcoholic drinks; even after convictions had been obtained in the courts. Cancellation of the license is said by enforcement officers to be more effective than fines, since "joints" still in possession of their licenses start business again a few days after a raid and fine or even a jail sentence for the bartender.

License revoked, but revocation suspended, has been a frequent verdict by the board in complaints of this kind, Mr. Crowley said, and told the members he considered this system of "punitive" revocations, which left the license still in effect, to be a "farce."

In the case up for hearing, the police superintendent held up a

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of the better kind; also
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Band Sawing.

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Carpenter and Cabinet Maker

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RADIO

CONSTRUCTION OF A-B SUPPLY IS DESCRIBED

Combined Units Give Complete Battery Elimination for D. C. Sets

To assemble and wire the compact A. C. A. B. power supply is quite simple as the major wiring is done in the two compact power packs, namely the Tobe A Filter and the Thordarson 171 compact, not to mention the Tobe 171 B block condenser.

Two input transformers are required. One is to be associated with the Tobe A Filter and the other is a part of the Thordarson 171 power compact.

The first operation is to mount all the parts on a wood sub-base using similar arrangement to that shown in the photograph. The input transformer for the A supply is mounted adjacent to the Tobe A Filter. Mount the Elkon dry rectifier on top of this transformer. Connect the rectifier as shown; only four connections are required.

If any other make is used such as the Benwood-Linze the instructions which accompany same should be followed; all dry rectifiers do not have the middle lug for the negative post. As the Tobe A Filter will only allow the current to flow in the proper direction care should be taken to observe these markings.

If it is desired or you have a good two ampere charge such as a Tungar or Rectigon, you may substitute it for the transformer and rectifier specified in this article. In this case only two connections are necessary. Connect the red lead from the charger to the A plus and the black lead to A minus post of the rectifier side of the Tobe A Filter. You will, of course, not have full wave rectification. This, however, is not necessary as the charger and Tobe A Filter will supply humless A current.

Having completed the A supply, the B supply should now be wired. This is also very simple. The circuit diagram shows all connection points. Points H-C-H are the big voltage side of the transformer and should be connected as shown. Points I-C-2 are the connections to the chokes which are, of course, within one common case. Points F-C-H are the low voltage side of the transformer and

are for lighting the filaments of the power tube in your set. Although the Tobe A Filter will also supply this current a C battery would be necessary. With arrangements as shown no C battery is required.

If your set is not wired for this arrangement you can do this very easily. Disconnect the wires on the filament lugs of your power tube socket and place some sort of insulation around the wires so they will not come in contact with any others. Connect these two lugs on the socket now vacant to two additional binding posts for easy connections to the corresponding posts on the A and B supply. If your set is not wired for a C Battery no other changes are required.

A duplex Clarostat is used to divide and regulate the voltage for the B plus detector and B plus 90. Also a standard Clarostat is shown for those who require three B plus leads besides the B plus 180 volts. If this is not required in your set, you may omit this piece of apparatus and its associated wiring (two leads).

Two power Clarostats are shown, one a low range, not more than 500 ohms being required, to regulate the 110 volts to the supply. By tests in various cities it has been found that this incoming voltage may vary from 100 volts AC to 125 volts, depending upon the time of day the readings are taken and also local conditions. For this reason you should adjust your incoming voltage to as near 110 volts as possible. A good voltmeter, AC type, should be used for this purpose. If, however, you have a DC voltmeter you may regulate the AC supply by connecting your voltmeter on the B side of your A and B supply and make adjustments to suit. If you are measuring between B minus and B plus 180, you can adjust until you are obtaining this voltage.

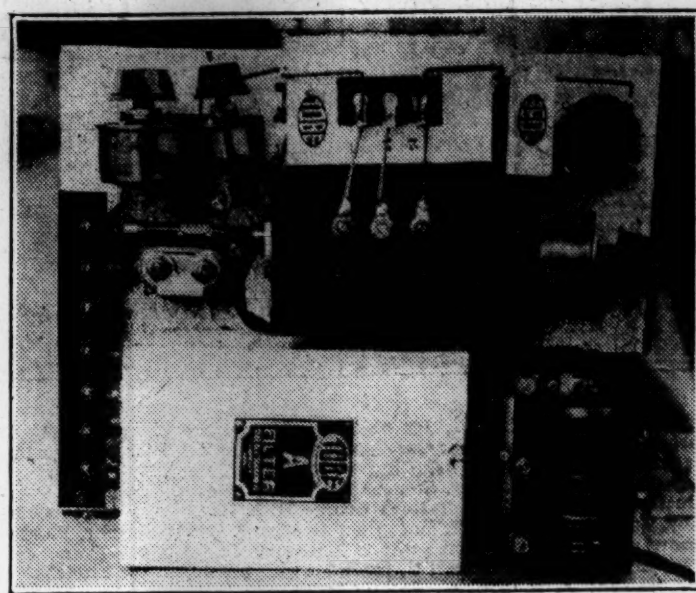
The 10-ohm power Clarostat is connected in the A plus lead to your set, to regulate the A voltage to not more than six volts, depending upon the number of tubes in your set. Another point worth mentioning is that the total current of your tubes should not exceed two amperes; for example, you can have 8 3/4-ampere tubes or less in your set. However, should you be using some of the very old types of tubes which draw one ampere or more of current, you must replace these tubes with ones which draw less current. You will also gain in the operation of your set with better signal strength and lower cost of operation.

List of Parts

Tobe Deutschmann Company:
1 Tapped dry-watt transformer.
1 Tobe A filter.
1 Tobe 171 B block.
1 Tobe 411 buffer condenser.
1 Tobe Veritas 10-ohm.
1 Tobe Veritas 2000-ohm.
Thordarson:
1 R-171 power compact.
Clarostat Manufacturing Company:
1 Low range power Clarostat.
1 Power Clarostat, 0 to 10 ohms.
1 Standard Clarostat.
1 Duplex Clarostat.
Raytheon Manufacturing Company:
1 Raytheon B-H tube.
Rectifiers:
1 Elkon dry rectifier or
1 Benwood-Linze B-16.
Eby:
7 Eby binding posts and mounting strip.
Cornish Wire Company:
50 feet hookup wire.

RADIO PROGRAMS
EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEL, Boston (590kc-585m)
5:35 p. m.—Highway bulletin.
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert.
6:10 Sessions Chimes; news.
6:20 Whittier's Merry Makers.
6:30 WEAF, Cities Service Orchestra (Bourdon); Mannikins Parade (Dixon); Pleading (Wood-Bourdon); Gems from "Angel Face" (Herbert); The Vren (Demare); Chinese Temple Garden (Ketelby); Guitarreros (Chilmon); Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses (Opener); Tango in D (Bourdon); Sweet Genevieve (Tucker-Bourdon).
9:00 WEAF, "An Evening in Paris"; Mon Pare; Reviens—Come Back to Me; Moonlight Sonata; You Took Advantage of Me; St. Louis Blues; Je sais que vous êtes jolie; melody of French songs; Au Pres de Ma Blonde; Nuit de Chine; accordions solo; Mon Pare.
9:30 Neapolitan Country Club.
10:00 WEAF, correct time.
10:01 WEAF, National Concert Hour.

Compact A-B Unit



Overture to Marriage of Figaro (Mozart); Oh, Mon Fils, from the Propheet (Meyerbeer); M'Amour, from "Martha" (Flotow); Nina (Pergolesi); (a) La Perla de las Hansas (Beulich); (b) La Colomba toson Folk Song (Schindler); Serenade (Schubert); (a) Aus dem Wasser zu Singen (Schubert); (b) Silver Ring (Chaminade); (c) The Picture (Granadinos Spanish Songs (Barrera); L'Amico Fritz (Masagn); Anvil Chorus (Verdi); Dance of the Bajaderes from "Faramours" (Rubinstein).
11:00 WEAF, correct time.
11:01 WEAF, news; time.

TOMORROW
8 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."
8:15 WEAF, Parousus Trio.
8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."
11:14 Sessions Chimes.
11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.
11:30 News; time.

WNAC, Boston (450kc-461m)
6:00—Juvenile Smilers.
6:10 News.
7:01 "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:25 Weather report.
7:30 Five Minute Stories From Real Life.
7:40 Lady of the Vories.
7:45 "Which School or College?" Porter Sargent.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG 19

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WEEL, 590kc-585m.

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WMAK, 590kc-545m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WMAK, 590kc-545m.

DETROIT—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBL, 1290kc-243m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WEBC, 1220kc-246m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:40 a. m., central daylight saving time, by Station WEBC, 1220kc-246m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBOW, 1440kc-208m.

INDIANAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central daylight saving time, by Station WFBM, 1090kc-275m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 980kc-306m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPWL, 1120kc-263m.

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INCORPORATED

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Radio Program Notes

IN TOPEKA, Kan., where he was born and grew to manhood, Senator Charles Curtis will be officially notified of his nomination as vice-presidential candidate of the Republican Party. The ceremonies have been arranged for Saturday, Aug. 18 and will be broadcast over a nationwide network of radio stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

A visible audience of more than 40,000 persons is expected when Senator Curtis delivers his acceptance speech from the steps of the Kansas State Capitol in Topeka. The ceremonies will go on the air at 5 p. m. central standard time and will continue for an hour. Twenty-six stations associated with the NBC will be on the network.

Music by the Kansas State Band and vocal selections will open the notification ceremonies. Then Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, keynote of the Republican national convention, will formally notify Senator Curtis of his nomination.

Senator Curtis then will reply and in his speech is expected to take up issues and platform pledges of the present presidential campaign. Norman Sweetser of the NBC staff will be the announcer.

The Topeka program also will be re-broadcast on short waves for European reception from 2XAD and 2XAF operated by the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

The time of the Curtis notification is 7 to 8 p. m., eastern daylight saving time.

Stations of the National Broadcasting Company which are expected to broadcast the Curtis notification speech include: WJZ, WBZA and WBZ, KDKA and WHAM.

Lew White, organist, will present a Victor Herbert program through

WJZ, WBZA and WBZ, and KDKA on Saturday evening, Aug. 18, at 7:30 p. m., eastern daylight saving time.

Guest conductors of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will have gone their various ways for the summer concert season and Willem van Hoogstraten will be back on the director's stand when that group is heard again through the NBC System on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

The program:
Overture: Merry Wives of Windsor
Sarabande Danse.....Nicola
Frühlingstimmen Waltz.....Strauss
Three Excerpts from "Danniel of Faust".....Berlioz
Minuet of Wilhelm.....Berlioz
Dance of the Sylphs
Rakoczy March
Intermission
Symphony No. 5.....Tchaikovsky

WEAF, WEEL, WTAG, WJAR, WTIC, WGY and WGR will transmit this program.

Elmer Tidmarsh, organist and musical director of Union College in Schenectady, will be heard Saturday evening, Aug. 18, at 8, eastern daylight time, in the first of two organ recitals from the Memorial Chapel of the college through WGY, Schenectady. Mr. Tidmarsh made the acquaintance of the WGY audience through his Sunday afternoon recitals last winter and spring. Featured on his program will be Handel's "Water Music" and the "Rhapsody in Blue" by Gershwin.

Olive Marshall, operatic soprano, and Del Stalgers, cornet soloist, will be featured during the Goldman Band concert to be heard through the NBC System Saturday evening, Aug. 18, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

Miss Marshall will sing "Care

Solve," by Handel, and Mozart's "Hallelujah," while Mr. Stalgers has chosen the fantasia from Bellstedt's "Princess Alice."

Grand opera will be represented by the overture to Thomas' "Mignon," excerpts from "Aida," by Verdi, and music from Wagner's "Lohengrin." The famous "1812 Overture" by Tchaikovsky makes an imposing final selection. The program will be directed by Edwin Franko Goldman.

The Goldman Band concert will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, and KDKA.

SOFIA SOON CAN RING UP BUCHAREST

BUCHAREST—The only direct telephone communication which Rumania has with foreign countries is through Belgrade. Bulgaria has no telephone connections with any country at all. Very shortly, however, this situation will be improved by a direct telephone line from Bucharest to Sofia through the Bulgarian town of Roushouk on the Danube River.

Already the technical preparations have been finished and the line laid across the Danube. It only remains for certain formalities to be completed, mainly on the side of Bulgaria, and the line will be put in operation. The first conversation will be between the Rumanian and Bulgarian Ministers of Communications.

CYCLES SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG—A Johannesburg sexagenarian, S. Jarman, is attempting a 3000-mile cycle ride round South Africa. Mr. Jarman left Johannesburg on Feb. 11 and accomplished the ride to Cape Town, a distance of 1000 miles in 17 days. He then commenced his ride around the Union on a new bicycle. Keeping, as far as possible, to the coastal region, he has already covered 2000 miles of the journey.

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BETTER HATS AT LOWER PRICES
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10% Discount on All Regular Stock During August
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ULIANS
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Transparent Velvet
is Fashion's Choice for Formal and Informal Frocks and Ulian's Has Them
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Grand Prize Flour Sifter
Housewives say it works \$1.00 like magic! Mrs. Thurn, famous Cooking Expert, recommends it!
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Main Street at Pearl, Worcester
"QUALITY CORNER"

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WORCESTER, MASS.
New! Closely knitted, all wool, non shrinkable and sagless! Tape seams, well fitting.
Jersey Dresses
For Juniors, Misses or Matrons
Featuring the new Prairie Girl, Ranger Girl, Cow Girl models.
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See them in our window!
Sheer weight wool frocks now promise more popularity this fall. The new colorings in the plain color fabrics are unusually charming. You'll embrace, too, when you see the new printed jersey.
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Serving this community with Quality Merchandise for more than fifty years.
Seventy departments, each a specialty shop, Where new fashions are found first.
We are never knowingly undersold.
A Good place to trade—Always.

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Published Every Monday on The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor
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Stories about William Penn, Captain Scott, Rene La Salle, Frances Willard, Commander Byrd, and other early and modern pioneers in the establishment of world peace.
CHILDREN Will Enjoy These Stories
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VERMONT SHOWS GOOD PROGRESS IN FOREST WORK

Commissioner Declares Record Due to Education, Not Compulsion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTPELIER, Vt.—Robert M. Ross, commissioner of forestry, reviewing the work during the past 10 years, makes no recommendations because a detailed study is being made by a committee on conservation appointed by the Governor in accordance with an act of the last Legislature.

Mr. Ross, in his formal report, states that the progress of forestry practice in Vermont is largely the result of education along lines started about 1907.

Ten years ago, he points out, the forest service had about 10 acres in a nursery containing some 770,000 trees. Today the state maintains a 30-acre nursery at Essex Junction in which more than 15,000,000 trees are grown. In 1918 there were 12 state forests with a total area of 14,950 acres. Today there are 18 state forests with an area of 33,725 acres.

There has been a remarkable extension and growth of municipal forests within the last few years, and there are now 100 municipalities owning forests, in which 1,711,800 trees have been planted. Vermont ranks fifth, says Mr. Ross, among all the states of the Union in forest planting.

The cost of forestry work is just about double the appropriation that is made annually by the Legislature, because the income from the state forests and from the nursery gives a sum which is equal to or exceeds that of the legislative appropriation. The nursery is self-supporting, even though a part of Mr. Ross' salary is charged up to it as overhead.

In 1927 the federal fire co-operation amounted to \$2619 and the federal nursery co-operation to \$2350, while the corresponding items for 1928 were \$6613 and \$1807, respectively. In addition to the figures of expense, the Vermont Timberland Owners' Association has spent \$6404 in co-operation with the Vermont Forest Service.

Included in the report of the state forestry commission is a report by the state nursery inspector, Mr. B. Cummings, of Burlington.

The nursery industry in Vermont, says Mr. Cummings, "is a product of the last 15 years. The business has grown rapidly in the last 10 years, and has now become a fine art of a very practical and economic nature. The largest nursery in Vermont embraces 50 acres in extent, whereas the smallest ones may have less than one acre, and there are nearly all sizes in between these extremes."

The estimated value of the 37 nurseries in Vermont, which cover more than 200 acres of land, is \$12,500. Some nursery firms in the state carry on business ranging from \$30,000 to \$50,000 annually.

Bamberger Named for Senate Seat

Utah G. O. P. Nominee Will Probably Oppose King, Incumbent, in Fall

OGDEN, Utah (P)—Utah Republicans in state convention here nominated Ernest Bamberger, former National Committeeman, for the senatorial post now held by William H. King, Democrat, and adopted a platform endorsing the candidacy of Herbert Hoover.

William H. Wattis, Ogden business man, was nominated for Governor. The nomination was Mr. Bamberger's second, he having been defeated in 1922 by Senator King who was re-elected then for his second term.

Senator King is expected to ask renomination of his party at the Democratic state convention in Logan Aug. 25.

BARCELONA MAY HOLD EXPOSITION IN 1929

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BARCELONA—Barcelona, which prides itself on being the finest, most populous and most artistic city in Spain, has determined to surpass, if possible, Seville in the magnificence of the exhibition to be held there next year. Eight foreign coun-

Putdown Stone Inn

One of the difficult things to find near the city is a quiet, restful place to spend a week or week-end. Here in twelve acres of big trees, away from the heart of the city, is the Putdown Stone. Convenient, comfortable and with excellent food to be served. Write for folder. G. N. VINCENT, Broomfield, N. J.

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\$550 Coat \$400
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Advance models are now on display in our showrooms.

San Diego Honors Colonel Lindbergh



Dedication of Municipal Airport to Transatlantic Flier Who Started Memorable Trip to Paris From San Diego Marks Another Chapter in City's Part in Aviation History.

committee was to keep the wet and dry question out of women's politics as much as possible.

Governor Smith's personal views on modification on the prohibition question, Mrs. Roosevelt says, are entirely aside from his declaration to enforce the laws and to live up to the pledges of the party as contained in the Democratic platform.

As evidence that Governor Smith, if elected President, will live up to the Democratic platform pledge, Mrs. Roosevelt's committee is planning the distribution of extracts from some of his speeches on the subject of law enforcement.

Smoot Praises Speech
WASHINGTON—(P)—"Not an equivocation or camouflage can be found in Herbert Hoover's address of acceptance," Senator Reed Smoot (R., Utah, and chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, declared, Senator Smoot particularly approved Mr. Hoover's statement in regard to the tariff.

"The address," Mr. Smoot said, "was presented in a sound common sense recital. The American people in reading it, will know just what it means; and knowing Herbert Hoover's past marvelous record in American and world affairs, they will make him the next President of the United States."

BRITISH BUSINESS MEN TO PAY VISIT TO CANADA
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—A new departure in business methods will be inaugurated next summer, when a party of 60 British business men, members of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, Ltd., of Great Britain, will come to Canada for a visit, prepared to transact business with the Canadian business men whom they will meet.

Percy Walter Cann, of Bristol, Eng., secretary of the association, has just visited the Dominion to make preliminary arrangements for the party's trip. The association has a total membership of 650, its membership including the sales directors of the leading business houses in the British Isles.

A party of 50 men, representing the British National Chamber of Trade, recently toured Canada traveling as far west as Winnipeg.

Democratic Women Not to Stress Prohibition Issue
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the advisory committee of Women's Activities of the Smith Campaign, has announced it is not her intention, or the intention of the women working with her, to stress the wet and dry issue.

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Aviation's Growth Traced in Epochal Show at San Diego

Opening of Lindbergh Airport Distinguished by Great Aircraft Assemblage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Dedication of Lindbergh Municipal Airport marked the opening exercises of the three-day Western Aviation Progress Exposition here with a great peace-time display of aerial advancement, in which 250 planes in formation soared over the city, witnessed by 150,000 spectators.

Although the planes were forced by a low ceiling to fly at an altitude of only 600 or 700 feet, the formation was carried out successfully by a United States army, navy and marine fliers participating in the spectacle.

While the flight was in progress more than 200 commercial and private planes flown here from all over the United States were kept on the ground.

Lindbergh Airport, named after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who began his great cross-country and transatlantic flight from here, is the first triple "A" airport in the United States. It was dedicated by Buron Pitts, Lieutenant-Governor of California, in company with a group of distinguished guests, including Arthur Goebel, Dole Hawaii flight winner; Rear Admiral J. M. Reeves, commanding aircraft squadrons of the battle fleet; Capt. George H. Wilkins, Arctic explorer, and Carl R. Chindblom, Representative from Illinois.

In his dedicatory address, Mr. Pitts appealed for the support of commercial and private aviation by the American public, declaring that there was general agreement against a subsidy for aviation but that the people had the right to expect the United States Government to aid aviation by the maintenance of airways, construction of airports, and the erection of beacons, just as the Government has built and maintained highways for the use of motor transportation. Maj. T. C. MacAuley of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce unveiled the tablet, commemorating the airport in the name of Colonel Lindbergh.

The field represents the best efforts of several leading aviation engineers plus the experiences of many other cities in the east and middle-west which have built their own municipal fields. The field consists of a clean, unobstructed circular landing and taking off area not less than 3000 feet in diameter, providing adequate surfacing, hangar space, service facilities, fire protection and traffic handling as well as facilities for handling seaplanes. No obstructions will be near the aerial approaches, and its location near the shore line makes it more easily visible than an inland airport can be.

Economies in Financing
Lindbergh Field is unique among American municipal airports in that it offers economies in cost as well as in sound financing. It was proposed to carry the cost by a bond issue of \$650,000, which, instead of covering the costs by annual appropriations from tax monies, lays part of the burden on posterity. The financial plan provided that those using the port should pay for the facilities furnished.

The proposed charges are not so large as to discourage aviators from using the field, manufacturers from locating on it, or concessionaries from seeking space on its area for

gasoline stations, airplane salesrooms, accessory shops and the like. The airport is located on San Diego Bay. The area includes 237 acres for land planes, with a total take-off distance of 2250 feet. Adjacent to this landing field will be an area 12,400 feet long and 3400 feet wide, to be dredged to a uniform depth of six feet for a hydro base for the use of seaplanes. At the southern end of these two areas a tract of 100 acres has been reserved for the servicing and fabrication of aircraft. The port is only 1.4 miles from the heart of the city.

Place in Aircraft Romance
It is fitting that the field should bear the name of Colonel Lindbergh, whose plane was manufactured in a San Diego air plant and who took off from here on the first leg of his now famous trip across the Atlantic to Paris.

The story of this development of San Diego as an aircraft center is a considerable share of the romance of the history of the city. In 1911 and 1912 passenger hops were regular novelties, while in 1913 the flying boat was a Curtiss achievement. In 1914 the first radio was installed by Col. C. C. Culver in a local plane, and a year later an aerial class with representatives of seven nationalities was organized.

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Dry Stand Taken By Presbyterians

Synod of California Passes Resolution Criticizing Gov. Smith's Position

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PASADENA, Calif.—All members of the Presbyterian Church should pledge themselves to stand behind law enforcement and the continuation of prohibition, and withdraw their support from any candidate for public office who is not committed to these ends. This was the opinion expressed by the Rev. Dr. Hugh K. Walker, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, in addressing the annual sessions of the Presbyterian Synod of California, in conference here.

Bearing on the presidential election was a decision made by the synod in unanimously endorsing the following resolution presented by Dr. G. A. Briggles, Los Angeles, Calif.:

"That the Presbyterian Synod of California declares its disapproval of the sentiments expressed by the nominee of the Democratic Party for the high office of President of the United States of America regarding the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, and the synod hereby urges upon all Presbyterians within the bounds of the synod that no man be supported for public office this fall who is not committing himself to law enforcement and a continuation of prohibition."

"The survey of state preserves," it adds, "including state parks, state forests, and areas under public or private agencies giving recreational and conservation services in fields not covered by national or municipal governments, which was made by the national conference on state parks at the request of the national conference on outdoor recreation, disclosed that all but a few of the United States are adequately disclosing to the public the value of their state parks and are rising to their responsibilities in this respect."

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Household Arts and Decoration

Refrigeration With a Gas Flame

THEY sound incredible, these tales of the new gas refrigerators that cool with fire. What a reversal of the customary use of fuel! Yet natural law has been known since chemistry was young to be applied to one of the most important problems of the household, that of keeping food in prime condition from the time it is purchased until it is consumed.

If the reader finds it hard to visualize the idea, she should think in terms of refrigeration of the following familiar experiments: Place upon the hand a drop of ammonia, ether, alcohol, or other very volatile substance. That spot will immediately feel very cold. The liquid in changing to vapor takes with it the heat from the skin. That is the essence of mechanical refrigeration. The problem of harnessing this idea to the task of practical refrigeration has been in finding a way to keep the process going on automatically, using the same materials over and over again, without interruption and at not too high a cost.

Now the refrigerator is enclosed in leak-proof tubes, kept in motion with an electric motor or a jet of flame, cooled with a draft of air, a flux of water, and its rate of flow controlled by thermostats.

Over and Over
In a gas refrigerator the refrigerating liquid is boiled, the gas passes off as a vapor, and in that form it absorbs heat. It is then cooled by being passed through a tube within a tube, the outside tube containing flowing water. The water bearing the heat from the coils passes off into the sewer, the refrigerant flows back to the boiler, and the whole process is repeated.

The inside of a gas refrigerator looks much like that of one of the modern refrigerators. Like them, it consists of an insulated compartment for the storage of food, with a rack of trays for ice cubes and desserts. Outside of this is a small compartment in which a tiny gas flame burns in a midge burner. This flame burns high or low, according to the dictates of a thermostat, activated by the heat of the food compartment. The flame burns high to cool the box rapidly, but shuts off as the temperature of the box falls.

A gas refrigerator operates absolutely without noise. It is as unobtrusive as a kitchen sink and as tireless as the tide. It has no moving parts therefore nothing to oil and nothing to replace, because there is nothing to wear out or get out of order. It maintains a very even temperature, predetermined by the owner according to her preferences. It makes ice cubes out of drinking water, and freezes desserts as well as other mechanisms for the purpose, and certainly much more easily than most of them.

The air within the box is made very cold and very dry, two qualities

which are of great importance in preserving food, as heat and moisture combine to render food undesirable for human consumption.

Cost Determined by Conditions

The cost of operating this gas refrigerator as compared with the cost of refrigeration by ice or electricity depends upon the comparative cost of ice, electricity, and gas and water. Each of these commodities is costly in some places and inexpensive in others, and comparisons must be made separately for each locality. Since the gas refrigerator is always water-cooled, the cost of the water, if metered, must be included in the total, as well as the cost of gas. The cost of operation, however, even taking these points into consideration, is not high as compared with the convenience of adequate continual refrigeration.

Safety Devices

If the gas supply is cut off from the street temporarily, an automatic shutoff in the machine closes the valve until gas service is resumed. If the water supply is cut off and the gas continues to burn, a fusible plug acts as a safety device to prevent overheating of the refrigerating liquid. The importance of having a reliable water supply cannot be too strongly stressed.

There are several gas refrigerators on the market, yet they all have certain common characteristics. They are all water-cooled, and of necessity permanently connected with both gas and water. The refrigerants used vary. One well-known make uses a mixture of ammonia, hydrogen, and distilled water. Another uses a preparation almost identical with water-glass. All of these are harmless, as a matter of course, and since they are enclosed entirely within the unit, the kind of refrigerant is of more importance to the manufacturer than to the user of the refrigerator. They are built for permanence, but since their manufacture has been perfected very recently, no machine has yet had an opportunity to test its guarantee.



Interior of the New Modernistic Store of Chaussures Bally, on the Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Finished After the Plans of Leading French Artists. The Indirect Ceiling Lighting and Glass Trimmings Are of Extreme Interest.

Modern Paris Shop Has Interesting Art Features

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MODERN art has reached the shops on the boulevards. Gradually, in France, the modern art movement is invading more and more phases of the activities of the people. A whole street was recently opened along the sides of which were built houses in the extreme modern style of a French architect, M. Mallet-Stevens. The street aroused great interest, and now comes the opening of a shop on the Boulevard des Capucines where the plan of the same architect, which is already creating much comment. The straight line, use of metal,

special adaptation of glass, indirect lighting, squarish furniture, rugs with "modern" designs, when combined, represent the direction taken by architecture and interior decoration to fulfill the promise of this movement. Every branch of applied art in France today is touched with this same purpose. But this is the first time the boulevards have been invaded in such a prominent manner.

The Shop of Chaussures Bally

The shop in question is a branch store of Chaussures Bally, "ladies' shoes and slippers." The architect, as remarked before, is M. Mallet-Stevens; the glass is by Barillet, the indirect lighting effects are by Salomon, the furniture by Duman, and two pictures set in the stucco walls, by the famous Japanese artist, Foujita. The resulting effect of the exterior and interior of the shop is quite extraordinary. Freshness and brightness are the most conspicuous. It is impossible to view the place without exclamations of surprise and pleasure escaping one.

A Luminous Background

At the back of the room, reached by mounting a small landing, is an alcove surrounded by glass in clear, frosted, and black segments worked out in regular patterns. Lights from behind make the whole highly luminous, which completely dispels any sense that the back of the room might be dark. Furniture is of a stained cottage type with backs and cushions of a strong homespun mixture, the predominant colors being orange and blue. There is no doubt that the shop is daring, but it is so agreeably daring that all departure from the usual kind of shoe store is easily forgiven. Besides, in Paris, where the mode of the world is for

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

OCCASIONALLY a club develops a series of unusually fine programs without the assistance of speakers from outside its own membership. When this occurs it is the product of individual research and willing co-operation on the part of every member.

Such a series of programs was given by the Woman's Club of Durant, Miss., during the season of 1927-28.

Many of the topics were original, and all were built around the study subject for the year, "The American Home in Contemporary Literature." The aim was given as "Home Betterment," and the motto was, "What One Hath, One Should Use."

The list of subjects considered by this club is so full of splendid suggestive material for other groups that we shall devote to it the Home Making space for this week and next.

The opening meeting was held in September. The topic was "Needs of Today's Housekeepers" with papers on Hospitality, Management, Vision and Home Recreations.

For the first meeting in October the topic was "Homes of Famous Americans" and papers were read describing Monticello, Beauvoir, "The Wren's Nest" and Orchard House. At the second meeting in October "Conservation in the Home" was considered under such titles as "The True Meaning of Thrift," "The Value of Trees, Shrubs and Flowers on the Home Grounds," and a general discussion of "Conserving Woman Power."

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting in November was a public welfare meeting at which the topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Social Problem, or One of Educational Significance?"

But one meeting was held in December and poetry was again the topic, with a review of "Home Roads" by Martha Haskell Clark, a sketch of the author, a review of

Decorative Mirrors

IT IS not always realized how the character of a room can be altered and improved by the inclusion of mirrors in the scheme of decoration. By judicious arrangement quite an illusion of space can be created. Especially in the case of the small square type of room, which is admittedly difficult to arrange satisfactorily, the hanging of one or two large mirrors opposite windows to reflect the outside view greatly enhances the attractiveness of the room.

Another charming effect can be obtained by hanging a long mirror, preferably one of the Queen Anne design, in a corner, and at a height to reflect a bowl or vase of flowers placed on a small table in front of it. The choice of mirrors of course is largely dependent on the scheme of the room, but the use of brightly painted settings for mirrors which are so much in vogue at the present time is an effective way of introducing a touch of color on neutral walls and a narrow lacquer frame of red molding when hung on pale gray or jade-green walls is most attractive.

Hot beets may be peeled very easily if put under the cold water faucet for just a second, and the skins squeezed off with the hands.

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the most part given birth, it is fitting that architecture keep pace with modern painting and with modern clothes. The Bally shoes with their bright and elaborate markings are no less modern and interesting than is the new branch store, where they are shown.

Sweet Corn

Corn Chowder

Cut bacon or clear fat pork into a sufficient number of small dice to make 1/2 of a cupful and fry them out in a kettle. In this fry 2 onions, thinly sliced, until they are golden-yellow but not brown, then add part of 1 quart each of thinly-sliced raw potatoes and raw corn cut from the cob. Sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper and repeat the layers until all the corn and potatoes and 3 tablespoons of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of salt and 1/4 of a teaspoonful of pepper have been used. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly until the potatoes and corn are done. Add 1 pint of milk, bring to the boiling point and add more salt if desired. Served with hot crackers toasted with cheese on top, a fruit salad and a dessert, the chowder forms the mainstay of an excellent meal. Remember that chowders have a better flavor the second day when they are reheated.

Chicken and Corn Salad

Soak 1 tablespoonful of gelatine in 2 tablespoonfuls of cold water. Beat the yolks of 3 eggs and add 1/2 of a cupful of rich milk, 2 cupfuls of grated corn, 1/2 of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of paprika. Cook in the double-boiler for 20 minutes, stirring often, then add the gelatine and stir until that is dissolved. Remove from the stove and add 1 cupful of chicken white meat cut fine, 2 tablespoonfuls of minced green pepper and 1 teaspoonful of onion juice. Mix thoroughly, turn into a mold and put on ice to chill. When firm, serve unmolded on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing poured over part of the salad. Pass the rest of the mayonnaise after the portions have been served.

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IF PILLOWS are to be kept wholly clean and fresh they must be cleaned at least twice a year. Many women, however, who have sent their pillows to the cleaners, have been discouraged by having them return much lighter in weight than when they went! That feather pillows may be cleaned at home almost as easily as a dress is, therefore, an encouraging fact.

For this purpose some women make bags from flour sacks, each bag being about twice as large as a pillow to allow plenty of room for the feathers to fluff up when drying. About half of one end is left open and this is fastened to a similar rip in the pillow. When all the feathers have been shaken from one container to the other, the opening in the bag is tied securely. The bag is then put into the washing machine or tub and washed just like anything else.

There should be a rich suds throughout the process. If the water is hard, a tablespoonful of ammonia or borax to each gallon of water will so soften it as to make it easier to keep a good lather. When the suds shows soil, put the bag through the wringer, then into a fresh suds. Some women prefer to squeeze the water out instead of wringing it out. If the feathers are badly bunched, the feathers are ready for rinsing when a thorough sousing in fresh suds does not make the water dirty. Rinse as many times as necessary until the rinsing water stays clean, squeeze out what water one can, and hang the bag on the clothes-line to dry. Place it in the wind, away from the sun, until partly dry, then in sunshine for a day or two.

Drying and Replacing

Lacking a washing machine, a small hand vacuum pump such as one used on a clogged waste pipe in the sink, may be employed to lighten the work by forcing the suds through the feathers. Or, the bag may be soaked about 10 minutes, then soused up and down through the suds by hand.

When first put out, this is a pretty dejected looking thing. The feathers are matted in bunches and the cloth clings to them, but it is all right. The only secret about getting excellent results in this work is to turn and shake the bag occasionally as the feathers dry, and to pull them apart, because they form lumps in drying and to "plump them up" as often as possible. It may take two or three clear days to make the mass light and fluffy again, but

Concerning Pillows

eventually the feathers will come out delightfully soft, clean and sweet smelling. This gives one plenty of time in which to wash and iron the ticking. If the feathers are not to go into a new case, starching a ticking before ironing it helps greatly in keeping the feathers in. Rubbing wax well over the inside of the case and ironing it to make the wax run into the mesh of the material, answers the same purpose.

Steaming Feathers

Some excellent housewives wash feathers but once a year, and renovate the pillows by steaming them at other times. This is not difficult to do if one places four tin cans in the boiler as a support for two boards that will hold the pillows out of the water. Put into the boiler a pailful of soft water, then the pillows pressed well down into the receptacle. Put on the cover and let the water boil for an hour. If they seem to need more steaming, repeat the process after putting fresh water into the boiler. Dry them as has been described.

Transformed Into Quilts

As children leave home, mothers generally find that they have more pillows than they need. The pillows may then be made into a feather quilt that, for lightness and warmth,

is second only to the famed elder-down quilts of northern Europe.

Make a tick from a firm quality of muslin and of the size of an ordinary comfortable. Sew up three sides, leaving the fourth open for putting in the feathers. Fasten the bag on a quilting frame and put the feathers in, a few at a time, pushing them into place with a stick. Make this tick about two inches thick and as smooth as possible, then sew up the open end and tack or tie the tick as if it were a comfortable, about every six inches. After this is done, remove it from the frame and pull out any quilts of feathers that project. Put a silkline cover on the frame, adjust the tick as one would a cotton or woolen filling for a quilt, and tuck it like an ordinary comfortable. These tufts should come halfway between the ties in the tick so as to hold the feathers most securely in their places.



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Russian Colony in Shanghai Has Been Successful

Refugees From the Bolsheviks Have Started Churches, Schools, Newspapers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHANGHAI—Two years ago, the condition of many hundreds of the 10,000 Russian refugees who found Shanghai their only resort after they had been driven across Russia and then out of Siberia altogether by the Bolsheviks was deplorable. Today the Russians of Shanghai are well on the way to working out their own salvation, and these courageous outcasts who have endured so much and endured it so resolutely have "turned the corner," as the saying is, and are now confidently looking forward to a brighter day.

They have made themselves a respected part of the life of international Shanghai, and have already developed a commercial and professional community that will presently be able to support all of them in reasonable comfort.

Helping One Another
Along a mile or so of the Avenue Joffre there are more than sixty Russian places of business, from small drapery shops and hairdressing establishments to garages and cafes. The Russians conduct four newspapers in their own language. They have three Greek Orthodox churches and schools of several kinds. One man who started two years ago to sell simple sweets of his own make at the offices of the International Settlement has succeeded to such an extent that he now possesses a neat, well-patronized little shop on "The Avenue." There have been a score of similar successes.

No man can say that Shanghai is not generous and capital has not been withheld from these people who have refused to sink though it seemed the waters were about to overwhelm them. Besides, as soon as any man has established himself at all successful in any business enterprise he has promptly given employment to another refugee, and later, perhaps, to several others. In this way the Russians of Shanghai have "fought through."

Shanghai is Growing
This does not mean of course, that there is no longer poverty among them, but there is so much less and so much probability of that which does exist being soon relieved, that the matter no longer constitutes a problem. The most serious difficulty at present is the tendency of other Russians from all over the East, attracted by the stories they hear of the prosperity of their compatriots, to come to Shanghai. That comparative prosperity, achieved only after one of the most determined struggles ever made by any people, by no means justifies at present any accessions to the already large Russian colony, and much that has been gained will be lost if more Russians pour in during the next three or four years.

Ultimately, some of the commercial enterprises now under way will expand sufficiently to employ many

more people, for Shanghai is growing by leaps and bounds, and its destiny is to be one of the half-dozen mighty cities of the world. In the great prosperity which will attend this growth the Russians will share, for they are settled here now as part of the community and for the most part they have abandoned any idea of ever returning permanently to their native land.

MAYOR PLEADS FOR DISTRESSED MINERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Mayor of Manchester, in conjunction with the Mayor of Salford and the president of the Manchester and Salford Free Church Federation, has made an appeal to the citizens of the towns to help the miners in their distress.

He says: "The whole condition of the coal industry presents a very grave and difficult problem, but the difficulties must not be allowed to paralyze a national effort to find a solution. . . . But in the meantime there is actual suffering to be relieved. Thousands of homes are only kept above the line of actual destitution by such help as the guardians are able to give. . . . It is easy to say that temporary relief is a mere palliative. That is quite true, and the conscience of the Nation needs to be stirred to find a remedy. But suffering such as this, if it cannot immediately be prevented, can be immediately relieved."

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COPENHAGEN—The General Motors Danish concern has chartered the steamer Hertha Marsk for the purpose of dispatching a large floating exhibition for a lengthy propaganda cruise. The steamer has been loaded with a large and thoroughly representative collection of their different types of cars. The trip goes first to the many towns on Norway's extensive coast and will extend over several weeks, if not months.

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New York City

The PL

STOCKS REACT

FOLLOWING A

BRISK RALLY

Advance in Call Money Is a Signal for Some Liquidation

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Resumption of the upward price movement in today's stock market lifted nearly all scores, issues to high records, but the recovery was checked by an advance in call money rates.

Early gains of 2 to 3 points were substantially reduced, many of them being cut in half, in the mid-day selling movement.

While the advance in call money rates had been active in the rally, turned dull on the decline.

Call money renewed at 5 per cent, advanced to 5 1/2 per cent, and banks called \$400,000 in loans. Time money and commercial paper rates held fairly steady. Fears of an increase in the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank rate proved to be unfounded as the change was confined at 5 per cent for another week.

While the advance in call money rates in brokers' loans and rediscounts had a bullish effect on speculative sentiment, official intimations that the low money rate policy was being maintained stimulated liquidation on the part of cautious traders. Pools were again active in the steel, motor, chemical, food and utility shares, but they appeared to be having difficulty in attracting a large outside following.

Weak points in the market, however, were registered by American Can, Kroger Stores, R. H. Macy, Savage Arms, and a number of other stocks.

International Harvester ran up 9 points, dropped 5 points, and then rallied to its early gain of 6 points, and General Motors slipped back 2 points from the morning high.

The closing was heavy. Prices sold off steadily when the market was obliged to take a large amount of stock, as early buyers revised their opinions of the credit situation on a further rise in call money to 7 per cent. Scarcely any trace remained of the pronounced bullish sentiment.

Particular weakness of Radio and large offerings of Chrysler had a damaging effect on sentiment. An exception was the rise of International Nickel to 108 1/2, a new top, on the increase in the annual dividend to \$3 a share. Total sales approximated 2,550,000 shares.

Foreign exchange trading was quiet with prices holding steady. Sterling cables were slightly firmer around \$48.55.

The bond market opened with calls in good demand at higher levels in sympathy with the rise in call money rates, and the general list showed subdued strength as time money dropped to 6 per cent.

When banks called \$400,000 in loans and call money advanced to 5 1/2 per cent, however, traders became apprehensive of money rates returning to their former heights, and the market eased off.

St. Paul, Aug. 17—Chicago Great Western 4s, Frisco 4 1/2s and 5s, "Katy" 4 1/2s and 5s, all advanced half a point and are in active trading, and "Katy" is 1/2 point higher than a point in a few sales. Missouri Pacific is improved slightly in heavy buying. St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 5s, however, were in supply.

Coppers were strong on reports of good trade conditions in Andes, and gained a point. Public Service of New Jersey 4 1/2s were a strong feature of the utilities, advancing more than a point. Western Electric 5s and International Match 5s were features of the generally quiet industrial group, gaining slightly on good demand.

The foreign list was steady. U. S. Government obligations were neglected.

REGULAR RAIL, AIR AND MOTOR SERVICE TO START MONDAY

ST. PAUL, Aug. 17—Regular coordinated rail and air passenger service will be inaugurated Aug. 20 with the air link between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

Airplanes connecting with morning trains for the East and South leaving Chicago just after breakfast, and the Northward make the trip to Chicago in 3 1/2 hours, connecting with trains for the East and South leaving Chicago at 3 p. m. and arrive in ample time to connect with trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis at 7 a. m.

In this new service is involved rail, air and highway motor transportation. The motor equipment will carry the passengers from the train or plane to the rail station or airport.

The air link will be established by the Transcontinental Airway Corp., Inc., and the Northwest Airways, Inc. All metal seven-passenger planes equipped with 500 horse power engines giving a cruising speed of 115 miles an hour will be used.

GOOD DEMAND FOR CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Wheat rose in price here today after initial declines that were associated with unreported reports of a heavy crop in the United States. The market was based largely on the opinion that at present levels the ownership of wheat is not a speculation.

Opening prices for No. 2 hard red winter wheat, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; No. 3, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 4, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 5, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 6, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 7, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 8, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 9, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 11, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 12, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 13, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 14, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 15, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 16, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 17, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 18, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 19, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 20, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 21, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 22, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 23, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 24, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 25, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 26, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 27, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 28, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 29, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 30, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 31, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 32, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 33, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 34, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 35, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 36, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 37, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 38, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 39, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 40, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 41, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 42, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; 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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Fleece
In 1927 the weight of fleece from a sheep in Australia averaged three pounds. In 1927 the clip in New South Wales averaged 8.8 pounds, while the fleece of individual rams weighed over 40 pounds.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Little Willie, being an observant boy, has added his roller skates and his toy train to the list of articles now being stored in the piano.

Chinese Wall
The Great Wall of China was begun in the third century, B. C., and in the sixteenth century was extended by 300 miles, making its length, following the curves, 1500 miles.

Worcester Telegram: If he deserts his party and comes over to yours, he is a courageous independent. If he deserts your party, he lacks stability and loyalty.

The Monitor Reader

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. How should virtue be measured?—Thought for Today..... | 10 |
| 2. What was the first use of the umbrella?—Home Forum..... | 10 |
| 3. How do the 1928 figures for arrests for drunkenness in Atlanta compare with those for 1927?—Prohibition Fruitage..... | 10 |
| 4. How has bubble-blowing been elevated to a fine art?—Young Folks' Page..... | 10 |
| 5. Who, according to J. M. Keynes, "was the only man who emerged from the ordeal of Paris with an enhanced reputation"?—Letter..... | 10 |
| 6. What is the derivation of the word "symposium"?—Word a Day..... | 10 |
| 7. What is the first and most important law in learning to float?—Young Folks' Page..... | 10 |
| 8. What is regarded as the world's best-known clock?—Odds and Ends..... | 10 |
| 9. In what Olympic sports were pupils able to give their teachers lessons?—Editorial Note..... | 10 |
| 10. How may a man keep himself humble?—Sayings..... | 10 |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

A Word a Day

Taboo

A prohibition put on certain persons or things indicating a strong disapproval against them is our meaning of the word taboo. It comes from the Samoan or Polynesian *tapu*, meaning sacred, and explains a custom among the South Sea Islanders of putting a religious restriction around the use of certain places, animals and things and the like, or the utterance of certain names or words. It indicated that which was banned or forbidden or "devoted" in a religious way. Thus, a temple was "taboo" and so was he who violated it.

It is, of course, used now only with the idea of complete disapprobation, and an action, custom, etc., that is altogether forbidden by society. It is said to be taboo or tabooed. The implication of being put apart as sacred has vanished in our usage and all thought of a religious custom has disappeared. Neither chiefs nor priests need mark a taboo in this age, but common consent in the avoidance of a custom or a topic is enough to mark such as under restriction.

Accent the final syllable, ts-boo, sounding the a as in sofa, oo as in food.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

EDUCATION is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army.—EVERETT

In Lighter Vein

Up to Date

An Englishman and an Irishman lived in a seaside town, and each owned a rowing boat. One day the Englishman decided to christen his, and painted on the stern, "Henry the Eighth."

"An" what will I name mine?" mused the Irishman.

Friends suggested, among other names, "George the Fifth," but he rejected all these, and, becoming suddenly inspired, took brush and paint and inscribed the legend:

"August the 1st."—*Tit-Bits*.



"Git away from that thar elephant." "Aw, I ain't hurtin' him."

The Monkey's Father

An organ grinder with a monkey was playing a tune outside a house where there was a little girl, who was given a penny and a biscuit and allowed to go into the street to look at the monkey. On her return, she was asked what she did with the biscuit. She replied: "I gave the biscuit to the monkey," and then to the question, "What did you do with the penny?" she innocently replied: "I gave it to his father."

Divided

A case came before a police court involving the ownership of an eight-day clock. After listening to both sides, the magistrate turned to the plaintiff.

"You get the clock," he said gravely.

"And what do I get?" complained the accused.

"You get the eight days," replied the magistrate.—*Evening Times-Globe*.

Unsuccessful

"So you have before to Berlin to see relations about an inheritance—how did you get on?"

"I went first class and came back third."—*Megendorfer Blätter* (Munich).

The Missing Reference

Mistress: "One of your references is missing."

New Maid: "Yes, ma'am, it really didn't do me justice."

Modern Demands

"Is Betty a good cook?"

"No, but she can change a tire!"



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Obey and Smile"

Indianapolis, Ind.

THE above motto has been adopted by the chief of police here, and the results of its happy phrasing are manifested everywhere in this city.

Early in the spring, instead of the usual traffic signals, the corner policemen in the downtown district used one larger than ordinary. It had a red background and on it there appeared three words in black letters—"Look-Obey-Smile." These three words are appearing in different forms in many places. A small label is pasted on the windshield of public buses and on the street cars directly under the eye of the motorman. This label reads: "Look-Obey-Smile." Look out for the children. Obey and smile. Claude M. Worley, Chief of Police.

At least one cab company has adopted the slogan, and any driver who approaches one of these cabs from the rear reads "Obey and Smile," for these words are pasted across the back window.

Indianapolis is putting into effect a new traffic ordinance on Washington Street. Pedestrians who have been in the habit of dodging traffic as best they could because all signals had been for vehicular traffic, are now required to await a special signal. Anyone who ventures forth except at stated periods is called back by the sharp whistle of the officer. Those who transgress in this manner do so from force of habit, but it is noticeable that these occasional adventurers not only cause amusement for the waiting crowds but the transgressors themselves good-humoredly obey and smile.

The Boarder

LEFT with only \$75 when her affairs were settled, a widow found it necessary to take in boarders, the tradespeople agreeing to give her credit until she became established, says a contribution from Miss R. S. K., San Antonio, Tex. One of her guests, a young man, required considerable care for some time, was lovingly given by the landlady, despite her busy life. After his removal to another city she received a check from him for \$2500 as an expression of gratitude for her kindness. This enabled her to purchase some property and she continues to prosper.

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During the last fiscal year an average of 75 airports a month were established in the United States.

Milwaukee Journal: The big parade this year ought to be a march to the polls by the millions who have been stay-at-home voters in the last two presidential elections.

Sarah
Though many women are mentioned in the Bible the age of only one is recorded—Sarah, Abraham's wife.

Arkansas Gazette: Debutantes Take First Trip on submarine.—Headline. Real sub-debs.

Chinese
The Chinese language has no alphabet but is made up of thousands of syllabic characters.

Life: Every woman thinks herself an exception to the general beginning "Every woman—"

Belgian Population
The density of population in Belgium, according to the census of 1926, is 670 inhabitants to the square mile.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

An Indian Canoe

THE tide was coming in. Tom and Timothy had been bathing but now they were lying in the warm sand.

Tom, watching a sea gull dipping and wheeling over the waves of the blue Pacific, saw what seemed to be a log rising and falling on the swell. Watching it idly, he saw a

wave catch it, then tip it. He jumped to his feet. "Tim," he called, "look at that log!"

Tim looked. "Well, what about it? There have been plenty of logs washed up on this beach."

"Yes, but when that last wave tipped it, I saw that it was hollow," Tom replied.

Timothy now watched the rising and falling object more eagerly. Again a wave tipped it.

"Whoop-ee!" The boys dashed toward the ocean.

"It's a canoe," cried Tom.

"I guess it's gotten away from Tahola!" shouted Timothy. Tahola was an Indian village 30 miles up the beach.

"Oh, do you 'spose we could bring it in?" Both boys were jumping up and down in great excitement.

The canoe was well out beyond their reach however, and was being swept down the shore, but they ran down the beach keeping even with it. Caught at

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Adriatic Accords

UNQUESTIONABLY the ratification of the Accords of Nettuno by the Yugoslav Parliament will do much toward consolidating peace in the Adriatic. That certain causes of friction still remained between European countries after the conclusion of the post-war treaties was not surprising. If one country was satisfied, another might profess itself dissatisfied. There are matters which have remained unsettled, or, in the opinion of one of the parties, badly settled. From time to time a dispute becomes acute, though there is good reason to believe that, by the new methods of diplomacy, these disputes will never be allowed to develop into anything serious.

Between Italy and Yugoslavia which, roughly speaking, occupy the two shores of the Adriatic, there have been many differences of opinion, and at times the attention of the world has been directed to the possibilities of strife in the narrow sea. Happily the Nettuno Accords may be expected to ameliorate the relations between these two powers which should, for their own common interests, live side by side in amity.

These conventions were concluded in 1925, but Signor Mussolini recently complained that they had not been approved by the Belgrade Parliament. When, after conciliatory interventions by both Great Britain and France, the Yugoslav Government decided to submit them to the legislative body, there were small but significant outbreaks in the country. In Croatia and in Dalmatia there were manifestations, and the incidents which were registered had their natural repercussions in Italy. Yet it must be remarked that the governments of both countries displayed the utmost moderation, and it is now to be trusted that no more will be heard of the rivalry between Yugoslavia and Italy.

The Nettuno Accords were intended to settle such problems as the traffic of Zara and its hinterland, and the commercial relations between Fiume and Susak, while giving reciprocal advantages to the workers on the shores of the Adriatic. The opposition in Yugoslavia arose from the belief that the conventions favored Italy and worked to the disadvantage of Yugoslavia. In face of this hostility, the Belgrade Government hesitated to demand their ratification. Italy grew restive and the divergencies of views became greater.

To the original cause of quarrel there was added the unfriendly sentiment engendered by the treaty which Italy negotiated with Albania, a little country on the Yugoslav side of the Adriatic. It was represented that Italy was endeavoring to secure a foothold, a jumping-off place against Yugoslavia. Thereupon Yugoslavia entered into a treaty with France which was held to be an alliance pointed against Italy. Those diplomatic combinations are to be deprecated. The dispute was no longer local. It extended to other powers, and by the functioning of the network of European treaties it was impossible to foresee how far the nations might, at some later date, be ranged against each other in separate camps.

This short account of the recent diplomatic history of the Adriatic will show the importance of the settlement that has now been effected. Yugoslavia has taken a decisive step which should secure peace. It is now for Italy to make a beau geste. Were Signor Mussolini, in response to Yugoslavia, to affirm that the Tirana Treaty, which links up Albania to Italy, is not directed against Yugoslavia, he would do much to efface the legend of aggressiveness that has arisen around him, and in his turn would be regarded as one of the peacemakers in the Adriatic.

Miners to Become Harvesters

EXPERIMENTAL as is the bringing of 10,000 British coal miners to Canada to aid in harvesting the grain crop, there is every reason to believe that it will work out satisfactorily on all sides. Canada will be benefited in having an adequate reserve of farm hands for what promises to be a record crop. Great Britain will be relieved of that number of surplus workmen for a period of several weeks, and perhaps permanently, while the laborers themselves will be in a position to earn money rather than to eke out a dubious existence on the "dole."

The coal miners are accustomed to hard labor, so that while the work in the harvest fields will be novel to them it is not likely that it will prove too arduous. Out of so large a number of men there are almost sure to be a certain proportion who will adapt themselves to their new environment, will perceive the wonderful opportunities which Canada offers to those who settle and till her soil, and will decide to remain in Canada, bringing their families across as soon as possible.

Canada seeks settlers, and primarily those with the British traditions behind them. It is obvious that the coal miners of England form a peculiarly suitable body from which to recruit immigrants. Coal mining in England is on the decline, with France now the possessor of extensive mines of its own and Italy, once a purchaser of British coal, now developing its

water power for electricity. With their own type of work gone, perhaps forever, the British coal miners may well form the nucleus of a tide of immigration to Canada which not only will provide these men and their families with a means of earning a livelihood, but will help to populate the vast stretches of western Canada.

The Federal Budget

THERE is no particular reason why the United States should be in the least apprehensive over the proposed increases in government expenditures during the next fiscal year. The Director of the Budget, Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord, in his conversations with President Coolidge at Superior, Wis., indicated that the estimated expenditures for the year 1929-30 will be at least \$500,000,000 greater than for the year previous. And while it is anticipated there will be a treasury deficit of something like \$100,000,000, this is purely a "paper" deficit. In other words, the increased cost of the Government, with even the deficit itself, does not represent an actual shortage in funds, but merely a bookkeeping process. During the period of rapid deflation of the bonded debt, coinciding with a renewal of the expansion of the normal functions of the Government, such a situation is pretty apt to develop.

It has been estimated, for instance, that the one item which promises to contribute the most to this \$500,000,000 increase in expenditures results from tax refunds. At least \$130,000,000 will be expended during the next fiscal year in the refunding of taxes, and it is planned to put aside that much in the budget estimates. This, however, is but returning to taxpayers what was collected from them in the first instance. It is as much a reduction in revenues as it is an increase in expenditures. Of far more importance is the expected expenditure of \$550,000,000 toward the retirement of the debt. This is at least \$10,000,000 more than is to be spent this year for the same purpose. Yet debt retirement means the limitation of the outstanding liabilities of the Government and the removal of a fixed obligation. Such expenditures improve the financial position of the Government and represent no final burden upon the public.

The increase in expenditures for national defense will be but approximately \$39,000,000. The total of such expenditures during 1929-30 will be something like \$659,000,000. But this includes the rehabilitation of posts and housing and not so much an addition to the munitions or war machinery. As a matter of fact, the budget so far takes no thought of the possibility of increased naval building, despite the fact that a large cruiser construction program is in the offing. Treaty negotiations now in the process of consummation may completely nullify these present possibilities.

There has been, however, a pressing need for the enlargement of the civil activities of the Government. Drastic economies of the last few years have held these back. With the retirement of the public debt to a figure more easy to handle by the Treasury, and the curtailment of annual interest charges, the possibilities for easing up somewhat in the economies are obvious. The budget as proposed, although larger than for the preceding year, is still below the safety limit set by President Coolidge in his address before the annual business meeting of the Government last June. Then President Coolidge set \$3,700,000,000 as the limit for appropriations. The proposals so far made total \$208,000 less. An improved business outlook might easily increase the tax revenues and render this margin of safety still larger.

Progress of Music in Japan

MUSIC has made far greater progress in Japan than has painting, sculpture or any other of the arts of the Western world. Thus Japan today is one of the world's best markets for gramophone records, while a number of the world's outstanding artists perform before full houses in Tokyo, Osaka and other Japanese cities at prices which would be impossible in most American cities. Moreover, it is no uncommon thing, when tramping through the countryside far removed from the ports and cities of the Empire, to hear the strains of opera or of some popular song floating out across the rice paddies. The radio, which has met with a great success in the Far East, furnishes Western music almost daily, and music of one sort or another occupies more than half of the programs radiocast.

Not only, however, is this prevalence of Western music noticeable in Japan, but also an understanding and appreciation of it is gaining ground. For instance, Tokyo now possesses three symphony orchestras with subscription concerts each season. Also, during the warm weather, concerts or recitals are given almost every night in one of the downtown parks, and the people flock to them in thousands. Japan's eager and intelligent acceptance of Western music is bringing another development of importance in its train. Japanese music as such consists of a simple melody and intricate rhythms. There is no harmony in it as that word is understood in the West, but it is becoming recognized that the best of Japanese music has something of importance to contribute to the world, although it must be reshaped and harmonized before the world will accept or understand it. This process of reshaping is well under way, many Japanese songs having been orchestrated in the Western fashion so that they retain their Japanese melody and as much of their Japanese rhythm as is compatible with the elimination of discord. In other cases Western musicians have made a study of Japanese music and have then composed original scores based in a general way on the result of their studies.

Journalism in Italy

OF ALL the institutions that have undergone changes at the hands of the Fascist regime, there is perhaps none in Italy which has been affected quite as much as the press. No longer enjoying the liberty given to the papers of other nations, the newspapers of Italy all follow an identical policy, and from their columns criticism of the Government has prac-

tically disappeared. Their readers complain of the monotony of the material presented and the limits within which they confine themselves. The press is said to be tediously uniform. Kindly disposed people say they would like to see it broaden out so as to take in new fields of observation and study.

Perhaps it will have an opportunity to do so when the graduates of the schools of journalism make their way into the newspaper offices, for journalism has been introduced into the university curriculum, first at Perugia, then at Ferrara, and finally at Milan. At Perugia, a chair of the history of journalism has been inaugurated, and courses in journalism are being taught elsewhere. This on the surface appears to be a forward step, and has immense possibilities. Yet much depends on the subsequent use to which the courses are put. If they are utilized chiefly to further the ends of Fascism their usefulness may be considerably curtailed.

On the other hand, if they portend an era of freedom of expression, they may help to lift the profession out of the rut into which it has fallen. Systems of journalism have produced excellent results in the United States and elsewhere, and some of the most brilliant journalists have recorded their debt to the schools through which they have passed. Not only have they helped to raise the standards of the press, but they have also inculcated high ideals in the youth bent upon making journalism their career. Liberty of the press is essential to public opinion. Its preservation is an important factor, to be remembered when changes are impending that are likely to affect seriously the future of journalism.

Automatic Marketing

THE comprehensive demands upon the modern housewife are known to all observant persons. She must, as her grandmother did, look well to the ways of her household. The family must be clothed, and fed, and educated, and haphazard, and looked after in all other respects which enter into the experience of the average person. It is true that the efficient housewife of today does not spin the yarn or weave the homespun from which the family is clothed; nor does she make the bread, or the butter, or the cheese, or the preserves, or dry the corn or the winter fruits in the way that her foremothers provided for the table. Nor does she wash the linen or embroider it, or stay its thinning loveliness with delicate needlework.

She does not need to do these things. She has the daily paper to read, her clubs to attend, her political interest to keep alert and to increase, her office hours to fill. And as one thing leads to another, housekeeping must, in these circumstances, become largely automatic. It is therefore gradually conforming itself to mechanical, electrical, automatic, serve-yourself appliances which would have made demure ladies of other days gasp with astonishment.

The automobile may take the family far afield for its dinners or suppers. But if the family elects to dine at home, the iceless refrigerator, the fireless cooker, the all-but-disappearing kitchenette contribute to the general convenience. But the marketing must still be done; and, as if in response to the steadily increasing demand for time-saving, labor-saving, thought-saving devices, the "Automarket" has now made its bow to the housekeeping department of the world; at least, it has done so in Louisville, Ky., with the promise of making its "chain" appearance in other cities if the demand warrants.

The housewife in Louisville, so it is said, need no longer step out of her motorcar to select groceries for the family table. She may drive into the Automarket, "a long, narrow building with two driveways, an entrance and an exit." There she may attach "to the handle of her car door a rope that pulls along a fabric basket" which, it is said, "can carry much more than a husband can, and is much handier." As the car is guided along a driveway, revolving shelves of canned goods, and staples, and fresh fruits, and vegetables sweep before the housewife, from which she may select anything and everything for the family board, and pay for the whole at the end of the route.

The report does not explain what may happen in case popularity of the device result eventually in traffic jams. It is too soon, perhaps, to ascertain whether, if the housewife be signaled to "speed up," she shall be obliged to pluck from the revolving shelves the first can that passes before her, regardless of choice. Perhaps this will be where the husband may recover his erstwhile "handy" part in the domestic economy by seizing adroitly the preferred concoctions, reputed to be "as good as mother used to make."

Editorial Notes

Recent reports that the United States Olympic track and field team was below standard because it failed to win its usual number of first places in the 1928 classic serve no useful purpose. On the other hand, the words of Coach E. L. Farrell, of Harvard University track fame, as he stepped off the gangplank of the ship which bore him home, "We were beaten by better athletes—that is all," are the very essence of sportsmanship.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann has just celebrated his fifth anniversary as leader of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is a tribute to him and his Nation that, during nine changes of government in the Reich, his policy of reconciliation to insure European peace has been accepted.

American farmers are advised by an agricultural expert who has just returned from a study of European methods, to grow only the crop to which their land is best suited. What a harvest of weeds would result if the beliefs of some farmers were true!

Premier Venizelos is said to favor dipping Greek voters' fingers in yellow ink so that election officials may detect "repeaters." A surer safeguard is to make the voters recognize the stain of duplicate balloting, whether the ink is applied or not.

Bouncing Betty and sweet William are vying for favor in the old-fashioned garden.

In a Pennsylvania Cornfield

BACK of Ephrata, waving fields of tall, glossy corn rustled musically in the lazy August breeze. Toward nightfall, when the soft blue of the summer sky flamed into rose and violet with long thin streaks of pale lemon-yellow outlining the distant horizon line, the odor of green, glossy cornstalks would freight the air with its peculiar, pungent perfume.

It was always at sunset time, when the mountains that shut her little world snugly in with soft, enveloping silence wore their striped mantles of purple and blue and deep, restful green, that Sophia found her own particular nook and rested there. Sophia lived in the little red house around the far bend of the road, halfway up the Big Mountain; the little house that set far back from the highway in a sea of waving corn; the little house that her grandfather Leibermeister had built when he first came to America from Germany; the little house that typified Sophia's uneventful world.

Twice in her sixteen years Sophia had been to Ephrata, a distance of about thirteen miles, but mostly she had "stayed to home," taking on extra duties as the years went by, caring for the numerous little brothers and sisters, helping in the fields, cooking, sewing, cleaning, and all the while cherishing a dream deep in her heart.

Softly the early night wind sang through the cornfields; a hermit thrust sent his evening praises lilting through the air; a friendly little cottontail whisked by, almost near enough for Sophia to reach out and touch; crickets sang gayly, and a family of frogs down in the stream at the foot of the slanting field croaked out their steady joy. Still Sophia sat under a tall-pine tree letting the breeze tumble her sunny curls, her face flushed with the thrill of her dream.

"It is the hunger-heart again," she said aloud, "it is that I must books have still and learning. How many times already have I for schooling asked and always it is we are 'too poor' when all the time he holds the dollars fast. Year after year they grow until he must have more than he can count. It would so little matter if I could schooling get!"

The afterglow of the sunset was fading fast and a slender crescent of pale gold climbed higher in the sky; a weird, fairylike hush hung over the cornfields. Sophia leaned her bright curls against the bark of the pine tree and stretched her bare feet straight out before her: "Corn," she cried with a hoarse catch in her sweet young voice, "always it is the corn! First we must plant and hoe and work it, then we must gather and husk it—Corn! the year is all corn, and for what? Not one month of schooling comes for me when it is in. In Ephrata, now, I could work for pay wages and find money for books and teaching, I could still the hunger-heart for learning once."

There in the cornfield the idea had its birth. With swift decision Sophia rose and made her way to the house. It would be no shame to leave, she told herself, for already Velva was strong enough to work in her place, already there were stalwart, sturdy boys who could do more than they did about the farm. They all stood in the big kitchen watching her as Sophia announced her plan—her heavily built father whose pale blue eyes looked out from a face of wind-weathered tan, like anemones, Sophia thought, on the brown spring hillside; her slender, brown-eyed mother, who had long ago forgotten how to smile; Velva, to whom Sophia's duties would immediately descend; Thomas, Tobias, Ethelred, Fern and merry little Frederick all listened in stoical silence as Sophia made her brief speech: "I am away from home going," she announced.

Except for a slight change of position her father made no move; it was her mother's voice that broke the stillness: "To where do you go, Sophia?"

"To Ephrata, still," the girl answered, "already I must work out for pay wages. I have the hunger-heart for schooling."

Her father gave a low, deep grunt: "Bah!" he said aloud, "books—there are already too much books. Here there is work and food, corn to plant, corn to till, corn to husk—"

Sophia lifted brimming eyes to his stern face: "Corn—always it is the corn. I cannot all my life spend in a cornfield. I have the hunger-heart."

Farewells are brief occasions among the Pennsylvania-Germans. Sophia's leave-taking was merely a brusque gesture, a nod of good-by, a gathering together of her scanty belongings, a turning of her strong, young body down the road; and Sophia was off "on her own."

Four hours under a burning sun before the town came into view. How big and busy it looked to the girl's wondering eyes—Ephrata! No wonder that those early German settlers found it desirable and arduous. No wonder that they chose to rest after their long, arduous travels in the quiet peace of the Pennsylvania hills that towered so protectively around the little town. Forests and streams, mountains and valleys all lay there waiting to be claimed

and put to use. Where great pine woods once flourished, fields of fragrant corn now waved in every summer breeze; where red men once wandered freely, the farmers of Pennsylvania now planted and harvested their abundant crops.

Even the little town itself with its spoolish houses that always seemed to glisten with fresh paint was eloquent of the persistent industry and patience of the thrifty German settlers. The mountains that shut it in from the great world without, the mountains alone remained unchanged. Sunlight and shadows still played upon their wooded slopes, wind-tossed, snowy clouds still hung over their shaggy heads!

Just at the edge of the town Sophia stopped for a moment's rest at the old Cloister House and drank eagerly the glass of cool milk that was offered her; then she pushed on into the busy streets. The pavements were hot against her bare feet; strange sounds startled her ears that were used to country noises; a sudden yearning for the peaceful stillness of the cornfields brought a mist to her eyes. But Sophia was of sterner stuff than to yield to suggestions of discouragement. Across the street, a motherly woman, clad in a voluminous checked gingham frock and wearing the plain black bonnet of the Mennonites, was sweeping imaginary dust from an already spotless front porch. Sophia crossed over swiftly:

"Is here someone needing house help?" she questioned in her sweet, throaty voice.

The woman looked at her curiously, took in at once the tangled yellow curls, the dust-besprinkled cotton dress that had seen many washings, the shapely brown feet that had traveled so many miles.

"Why have you your good home left?" she questioned sharply.

Sophia smiled, but the stern face before her gave no smile in response. "I have," the girl explained, "a hunger-heart for schooling and my people have hunger-hearts for corn."

"I will call the Mister," the woman said, unsympathetic and serious. "You can on the steps set till I come back."

The Mister came at last, a gentle-faced man with a heavy beard, who wore a tall hat of rusty black; Sophia rose and repeated her few words of explanation.

"You have right to learn books," the Mister declared; "it is already a law that children go to school. Here you can stay already and help the Missus, soon you can go to school. What is your name—So? that is too fine a name. Let us call the girl Anna, Mother, ain't it?"

The cornfields rustled teasingly that night. Through her little window in the hot, tiny upper room, Anna caught the sweet fragrance of waving corn. That had been well enough for poor Sophia, she told herself, she who could only dream of books and learning; but Anna whose bright curls had been sharply snipped off by the uncompromising shears of the "Missus" would travel winding rosy paths of knowledge; would learn to read and write and spell and perhaps, one day, would teach in a little red schoolhouse set beside fields of waving corn.

Down in the streets of Ephrata, men and women and children hurried by; automobiles ran swiftly past. It was all bewilderingly wonderful to the country girl.

Day after day Anna worked in the little brick house of the Hoffmeiers, sweeping, dusting, baking and washing innumerable dishes, learning little by little to love the serious woman who worked with her, as well as the patient plodding man who spent his days gathering up old furniture for eager city dealers. In the Hoffmeier home there was always an atmosphere of stern, bustling happiness. No harsh words ever passed the lips of the Mister or the Missus. Whenever they went they took Anna with them, and the girl accepted it all unquestioningly. They, too, she told herself, must have once had hunger-heart for books.

There came a day when the sky wore its brightest blue, when the early morning air tingled with freshness, when even the Missus wore a thin, wavering smile upon her straight lips. After the little house was "redd up" Anna and the Missus made their way to school!

Weeks later Mrs. Hoffmeier pushed the door of Anna's little room open cautiously.

"You must take it not so fast already, child," she said gently. "You cannot get in one short year schooling complete. How have you helped me with the chores, and how have you your lessons learned still!" For a moment her work-lined hand rested on the girl's shoulder; then she went on in a voice Anna had never heard before, a voice that quivered with unaccustomed tenderness: "It is as if already now we have a daughter found!"

Anna smiled up into the quiet, kind face: "I have it in my heart—such thankfulness," she said. "Out in the cornfields I hunger-hearted for books, for schooling. Even the corn seemed to whisper how that I had right to it. But this good home and you and the kind Mister—ach, good Missus Hoffmeier, now I can have love even for the corn!" E. G. R. Y.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LITTLE Princess Elizabeth is the third in succession to the British throne, but if she had a brother he would take precedence over her. This example of the inequalities between men and women still existing in England was quoted by one of the British representatives at a recent conference in London. The case in point is an example of the law of primogeniture. The Princess Elizabeth, as only daughter of the Duke of York, the King's second son, becomes Queen of England only if no child of the Prince of Wales is born, and if her own parents do not leave a son. Although she now stands in the succession immediately after the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, therefore, she is liable to be displaced from this position.

A large bird which perched on the top of the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament and remained there undisturbed through many reverberating chimings from an indignant Big Ben just below, caused a lot of excitement in Whitehall recently. Quite a considerable crowd gathered by the archway at the end of Charles Street and collectively craned its neck to look at the unusual visitor. Even in Bridge Street, which is so close under Big Ben that the bird was hidden by projecting ledges, the same excitement was observable. In the Foreign Office, clerks and clerkesses gathered (with at least one journalist) at a top window and eyed the distant speck through a spyglass thoughtfully left there for the purpose by an early and trustful confidant. The bird was variously described as a falcon, a pigeon and a cormorant, with a strong preference for the last. But there were not wanting those who insisted that it was an eagle—an American one come to fetch the Peace Pact.

Britain is following closely upon the heels of the United States in developing the hire purchase system. From 50 to 80 per cent of motorcars, 70 per cent of sewing machines, 80 per cent of pianos and gramophones, and 50 per cent of jewelry are estimated by the Traders' Protection Association as now paid for in Britain by instalments. Sixteen million hire-purchase agreements are in force, 4,000,000 new ones coming into operation each year. In other words, one person in three has something in his or her possession which has been only partly paid for.

A scheme which should bear good fruit has been organized by the Roads of Remembrance Association. This is

designed to give the new arterial roads, especially near cross-way corners, some of the beauty of which, it is true, the country has been to some degree robbed by these great broad naked highways. Opportunity is to be given to various juvenile organizations to plant small flowering trees and shrubs at an important point on the new arterial road north of London. It is hoped to make the function an annual one and to spread it to other parts of the country where these roads have been built.

Many are unaware that Thomas Hardy started his distinguished career as an architect. He served under Sir A. Blomfield at 8 Adelphi Terrace, the house now occupied by the British Drama League. To commemorate his association with the house a panel has now been placed in the library with this inscription:

Thomas Hardy, O. M. The first floor of 8, Adelphi Terrace was formerly the office of Mr. (afterwards Sir) A. Blomfield, and here Thomas Hardy, aged 22-27, was in his employment as an architect in the years 1882-87. Here he saw the Embankment being built and wrote some of the poems that were to be published many years afterwards. His seat was by the easternmost window of the front room.

Mrs. Hardy and Sir James Barrie took part in the ceremony of placing the panel. Adelphi Terrace is one of the most remarkable structures in London and was built by the Adam brothers. It overlooks the Thames from a setting both dignified and picturesque.

The Individualist Movement, which was started about two years ago by Sir Ernest Benn, Sir Hugh Bell, and a large group of others who believe that personal exertion and enterprise rather than dependence upon the state offer the best means for world advancement, has been quite successful. The fortnightly luncheons sponsored by the movement have attracted many of the best speakers and thinkers in Britain and the addresses heard have been remarkably free from dry economic jargon or the pedantic statements of those who are confident they have evolved the prescription for a modern Utopia. A recent speaker was Sir Gerald du Maurier. It occurred to him to ask just what definition the movement had in thought when the term "individualist" was used. He soon discovered that there were exactly as many definitions as there were individualists. He thereupon offered a prize for the best definition sent to him and it has now been awarded to Miss Grace M. Owen, whose definition was: "An Individualist is one who revolts against the standardization of human nature."